

The question being put, there were on a division—ayes 9, noes 22. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum has not voted.

Mr. HOAR. I rise to move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. ELKINS. Before that is done, I desire to present some papers in the nature of morning business.

Mr. COCKRELL. We can not do any business in the absence of a quorum.

Mr. ELKINS. I merely want to present some papers and bills, so as to get them out of my charge.

Mr. HOAR. That can not be done now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1900.

The Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou in whose hand our breath is and whose are all our ways, as the Senate meets to-day to pay its tribute of respect and affection to the memory of our late beloved Vice-President, a man whose generous nature, sunny temper, and friendly ways endeared him to all who were brought in contact with him, grant that the men who speak may set forth the feeling not only of the Senate, but of the whole country.

Hear our devout prayer in behalf of the wife who has been widowed, and of the son who has been rendered fatherless. Uphold and steer them in their unspeakable bereavement. And let this great sorrow, which has touched so many homes and hearts, come to us with the sense that there is a future where God's sons and daughters are gathered in immortal peace and blessedness, where are no tears, nor sorrow, nor grief. We pray through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. LODGE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

### NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 5th instant, with accompanying papers, expressing an urgent necessity for the enlargement of the Navajo Indian Reservation, in Arizona, to enable these Indians to support themselves by stock raising within the limits of their reservation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, January 10, 1900.

### URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT OF MARCH 3, 1898.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 8th instant, certain information relative to that portion of the \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress under the act approved March 3, 1898, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, and stating that no portion of the amount was assigned to and expended by or under the direction of the Department of Justice.

What disposition does the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] desire to have made of the communication?

Mr. ALLEN. I move that it be printed, with the accompanying papers, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

### NEW YORK BANK TRANSACTIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 4th instant, copies of all letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents between the Treasury Department of the Government of the United States and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank, of the city of New York.

The papers are quite voluminous. The Chair supposes they should be referred to the Committee on Finance. Perhaps the

question of printing should be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ALLISON. Do all those documents accompany the communication?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All the documents are connected with it.

Mr. ALLEN. Is it in response to the resolution I introduced some days ago?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is inclined to think it is.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand it is in response to the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN]. Those papers seem to be rather voluminous. I suppose they are letters and documents.

Mr. ALLEN. They ought to be printed. Their value, I suppose, consists in being printed and made public.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the rule they would go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HALE. That committee can report at any time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. But the Senate can order the printing without a reference.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senate can order the printing. I hope they will be ordered printed.

Mr. ALLEN. I trust they will be ordered printed without a reference of the question.

Mr. ALLISON. Let them be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VEST. Is there any statement there by the Secretary?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is quite a long statement from the Secretary.

Mr. ALLEN. That should be printed as a part of the document.

Mr. VEST. Yes, if it is too long to be read. I should like to hear it read. I do not care anything about the exhibits, but I should like to hear the Secretary's general statement about this matter, unless it would take too much time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It comprises six or eight pages. Does the Senator ask that it be read?

Mr. VEST. Unless it would take too much time. I do not know how long it is.

Mr. LODGE. How many pages does it comprise?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Perhaps 10 pages.

Mr. VEST. Let it be read if it is only 10 pages long.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair discovers that it is a great deal longer. It comprises the entire document here. There must be 30 pages of it.

Mr. ALLISON. Thirty printed pages?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Thirty printed pages.

Mr. ALLEN. Why can not that be printed in the RECORD?

Mr. VEST. I do not ask that it be read if it is that long.

Mr. ALLEN. Let it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. ALLISON. I think it is too much matter to be printed in the RECORD, although I do not know; it may be such an important document that it deserves to be printed in the RECORD. If it were read, of course it would appear in the RECORD.

Mr. VEST. I take it for granted that the Secretary has answered in a general way the inquiry which was made of him by the Senate and that in substantiating his statement he has filed these exhibits. My object in asking for the reading is to get a general idea of what his statement is. It seems to me that the Senate ought, out of respect to him, to have it read.

Mr. ALLISON. Without knowing the contents of the paper, I think the Secretary has attempted to answer with great fullness and in an explicit way the inquiries of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska. I would be glad to hear it read, or I think it might very well be printed in the RECORD or printed as a document, I do not care which. It ought to be printed as a document in connection with the papers submitted.

Mr. ALLEN. It ought to be printed as a part of the proceedings, with all the exhibits, as a document.

Mr. ALLISON. It can be printed in a day or two. I suggest to the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Missouri that this document can be printed and placed on our tables to-morrow or Friday morning. I ask that the communication be printed as a document, with all the accompanying papers, and then we shall have the whole story, whatever it is.

Mr. ALLEN. That will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. HALE. Let me suggest that if we print the report of the Secretary and the accompanying documents we shall have a great, cumbersome book that nobody will read. Not only ought the communication to be printed with the accompanying papers, but as a separate document, because most people will want to see the report without regard to the papers that accompany it. I suggest to the Senators to have it done in that way.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well; I do not object to that.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not object to that part of it, but I want to see the report, with the exhibits, printed as an entire document.

Mr. VEST. We ought to have that report read.

Mr. HALE. What the Senator from Nebraska desires will be done under my suggestion. The communication will be printed, with the accompanying papers, as a document. All together it will be a very bulky document. Then let the Secretary's report be also printed as a document by itself.

Mr. ALLEN. I think it ought to go in the RECORD, too. The RECORD has a general circulation.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have no objection to the Secretary's report itself going into the RECORD.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not want the exhibits to go into the RECORD, but I want the report itself printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HALE. Then let the RECORD to-morrow morning contain the report of the Secretary. Let the report be printed separately as a document, and let it also be printed, with the papers accompanying it, as another document.

Mr. ALLEN. That is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine asks that the report of the Secretary be printed in the RECORD; that the report and memorandum accompanying it (there is a memorandum separate from the other papers) be printed together as a document, and that the other papers be printed with the report and memorandum. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The communication ordered to be printed in the RECORD is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1900.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Senate resolution dated January 4, 1900; which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents between the Treasury Department of the Government of the United States and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank, of the city of New York, or either or both of them, since the 4th day of March, A. D. 1897, in any manner respecting the deposit of public funds, bonds, and revenues of the Government of the United States with said bank or banks, and inform the Senate respecting any other relation or relations now or heretofore existing between the Government of the United States and the said bank or banks, and the amount of money, bonds, public funds, and revenues, respectively, deposited in said bank or banks by the Government of the United States, the reasons therefor, and whether said bank or banks have paid the Government of the United States any interest on said deposit or deposits, and if so, how much interest and the length of time the money, public funds, bonds, and the revenues of the Government of the United States were held on deposit by said bank or banks, and whether said money, public funds, bonds, and revenues, or any portion thereof, were loaned to other banks, corporations, or persons, giving their names and addresses, respectively, and if so, the amount and dates thereof, respectively. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to inform the Senate what compensation has been paid to said bank or banks, directly or indirectly, by the Government of the United States for the custody, handling, and disbursement of said money, public funds, bonds, and revenues of the Government of the United States, and give to the Senate all other information in any manner pertaining to said transaction or transactions."

Such transactions as the Treasury Department has had with the banks specifically named in the resolution, or with any other banks not so specifically named, have been governed by the provisions of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"All national banking associations designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be depositaries of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. And every association so designated as receiver or depositary of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which have been paid into the Government for internal revenue, or for loans or stocks."

The statute quoted became a law June 3, 1864, and from that day to the present time it has been the practice of the Treasury Department to deposit with such institutions, as convenience might suggest or require, internal revenue and other receipts, except those from customs.

The first marked recognition of such agencies occurred during the period when the refunding operations were being carried on in the seventies, but particularly in 1879, incident to the resumption of specie payments, when Secretary Sherman found it necessary to place with national-bank depositaries large sums of money, reaching as high as \$279,544,645 at the end of May of that year.

The second notable use of national banks as Government depositaries was in 1887 and 1888. Then, owing to an abnormal surplus of revenues, Secretary Fairchild increased the number of depositary banks, and encouraged those then existing to enlarge their qualification to hold public moneys by increasing the amount of their United States bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security. Under this operation public moneys were accumulated in the depositary banks until, at the end of February, 1888, the aggregate was \$61,546,000. Later, when the revenues decreased, funds were transferred from the depositary banks to the subtreasuries, whence they were disbursed on account of public expenditure. By midsummer of 1892 the balances in depositary banks were reduced to their normal average of about \$15,000,000, and they were maintained practically at this figure until the early months of 1896, when a portion of the moneys derived from the sale of bonds of that year was deposited with such banks. At the end of March, 1896, public deposits in national banks aggregated \$27,010,994.

On March 4, 1897, there were 159 national-bank depositaries, holding a total

of \$16,198,410. With few exceptions, these institutions were made the recipients of deposits from internal-revenue collectors at the various points in the country where the chief offices of the collectors of the several districts are located. All these depositary banks were permitted to hold, as fixed balances, an amount approximating the par value of the bonds deposited as security. Any surplus over the amount which each was authorized to hold was required to be transferred to some one of the several subtreasuries as soon as received.

This general course of affairs and practice continued until November, 1897. At the end of October of that year public deposits in national banks aggregated \$17,159,616. During November, however, were begun those large payments which resulted from the highly successful settlement of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness. The receipts on account of the Union Pacific Railroad aggregated \$58,448,223.75, all of which was paid between November 20, 1897, and January 6, 1898, a period of little over a month.

It was thought expedient, as a part of this enormous transaction, to utilize for a few days the services of depositary banks, with the result that at the end of November, 1897, public deposits with such institutions had increased to \$37,744,217, and at the end of December, 1897, to \$49,182,717.

The reason for this action was to avoid the injurious effect upon trade and industry of a too sudden withdrawal from public uses into the vaults of the Treasury of so large a sum as \$58,000,000. For the same reason, on December 13, 1897, I gave notice that on Friday, December 24, 1897, the Department would be prepared to begin the redemption, without rebate of interest, of the bonds, aggregating \$29,904,952, issued in aid of the Pacific railroads, commonly known as "currency sixes," and maturing January 1, 1898.

By the end of May, 1898, public deposits in depositary banks had been reduced to \$28,229,359.

At this time occurred an event which has ever since had a marked influence upon the course of national finances, namely, the breaking out of war between the United States and Spain. June 1, 1898, there were 172 depositary banks, holding a total but little in excess of \$28,000,000, thus showing only a slight modification of the condition existing on March 4, 1897, notwithstanding the receipts on account of the Union Pacific settlement.

Now, however, the Government was confronted with the necessity of raising immediately a large fund for war purposes. The act of June 13, 1898, known as the war-revenue act, conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury the power to issue bonds to the extent of \$400,000,000. Acting under this authority, it was considered to be wise and expedient that the people of the United States should be called upon to subscribe to an issue of \$200,000,000.

The Treasury Department feels justified in indulging in some degree of pride over the results of this loan. It demonstrated at once the power, wealth, and patriotism of the people of the United States. Those of small means were given the first opportunity to obtain the bonds, and they who had but \$20 to invest were the most welcome of all; yet, in passing, it may not be amiss to say that one of the elements of the success of the war loan was the fact that it was supported by great financial institutions. On the day the books were opened the National City Bank of New York and its associates, the Central Trust Company of New York and Vermilye & Co., offered to take at par and accrued interest any portion of the bonds offered that might not be subscribed for by the public.

On the same day, also, as appears from the record of the Department, J. P. Morgan & Co. and their associates, numbering fifteen of the greatest financial houses of the country, subscribed for the entire issue of \$200,000,000, or such part thereof as might not be subscribed for by the general public. Without knowing that they would get a dollar of the bonds, unless, through some untoward event, the national credit should become impaired and the new bonds fall in value, they thus substantially guaranteed the success of the loan.

It will readily be recognized by everyone that the absorption by the Government of a sum so large as \$200,000,000 within the space of a few weeks could not fail to disturb most seriously the general business of the country. In fact, it is not saying too much to allege that were the Government to draw into the Treasury \$200,000,000 within a brief period of time, the financial disaster and ruin which would ensue would be appalling. The obligation to avoid such unhappy conditions is one of which the Secretary of the Treasury is deeply sensible, and he feels with some measure of just pride that the financing of the war loan of 1898 was accomplished without the slightest interruption to that revival of commerce and the industries of the country which has made the present a period of unexampled prosperity.

In the conduct of the war loan the Treasury again resorted to depositary banks, and their use as such may be seen from the following statement:

1898.	Balance at end of month.
May.....	\$28,229,359.72
June.....	38,705,630.53
July.....	58,266,017.70
August.....	65,968,467.15
September.....	80,888,712.09
October.....	95,014,969.60
November.....	94,641,061.00
December.....	94,890,916.00

These deposits were scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land in forty-three States and Territories. December 31, 1898, the number of national-bank depositaries was 316. In the course of affairs just reviewed the depositary banks in the city of New York were able to buy more bonds and thus qualify themselves in a much larger proportion than the interior cities and smaller towns throughout the country.

Yet many applications to be designated as depositaries came from such quarters after the money for the war bonds had been substantially paid in and there appeared to be no further need for diverting the funds from the subtreasuries. With a view, therefore, to secure a more equitable distribution of the depositary funds, beginning early in January, 1899, I designated between forty and fifty depositaries throughout the country and directed the internal-revenue receipts, or a portion thereof, to be deposited in such new depositaries. At the same time transfers from the New York City banks into the subtreasury were ordered, thus reducing the proportion of the total funds held by the New York City banks. On January 1, 1899, the New York City banks held a total deposit of \$43,275,487. By the 30th of June the following changes had occurred: New York City banks had been reduced to \$24,686,391, and the other cities, towns, and villages had been increased from \$50,570,879 on January 1, 1899, to \$54,624,481 on June 30, 1899. These operations, covering a period of six months, had therefore resulted in decreasing deposits from a total of about \$94,000,000 January 1, 1899, to a total of about \$79,000,000 on June 30 of that year.

Thus closed the fiscal year 1899, and this point of time marks another important change in the course of the public finances. The National Treasury



had at last begun to feel the influence of the revival of commerce and the industries under the revenue legislation of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and with the closing month of the last fiscal year the Government's receipts showed a marked tendency toward improvement. The wider activities we have been enjoying have been reflected month by month since the opening of the current fiscal year by increasing receipts, both from customs and internal revenue. Six months of the current fiscal year have now elapsed, and for the half year ending December 31, 1899, there was an excess of receipts over expenditures aggregating \$21,026,935. This absorption of money from an active use in trade and commerce into the Treasury, where it could serve no present useful purpose, was the source of apprehension to the public and of anxiety to the Department. The situation was intensified by the fact that the fall movement of currency to the interior for the movement of crops operated to reduce the cash reserves at all the commercial centers and to disturb the ability of the banks to continue their operations as lenders of credit.

For more than half a century it has been the established policy of the Government to endeavor, wherever it may, to contribute toward the avoidance of commercial disaster. If Secretary Windom may be quoted as an authority, attention is called to the following extract from his annual report for 1890:

"The policy of affording 'relief to the money market,' now so much criticized in certain quarters, is by no means a new thing. It has been the uniform policy of the Government, when possible, in all commercial crises from 1846 to the present time."

Indisposed to increase deposits in public depositories, if it could be avoided, on October 10, 1899, I offered to anticipate, until December 31, 1899, interest coming due at any time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. This offer was accompanied by the requirement that the beneficiaries of such payment should allow to the Government a rebate on the interest so received, at the rate of 2.4 per cent per annum. Had all the holders of the public debt applied for interest payment under this offer, \$26,000,000 might have been thus used. As a matter of fact, however, the applications were so few that only \$2,219,847.60 was disbursed.

Perceiving the futility of this method of reducing the Treasury's absorption of funds which were needed in active business, I offered to buy, for the sinking fund, any part or all of \$25,000,000 of those issues of Government bonds first maturing—i. e., the fives of 1904, and the fours of 1907, the total outstanding issues of which amounted to \$659,690,400. The price at which the Government would buy these bonds was fixed at the current market price of the day preceding the announcement. This proposition, of which Congress was duly advised in my last annual report, was kept open until December 23, 1899, but only \$19,300,650 of the bonds were presented for sale in response to the Department's offer.

In the purchase of this amount the Government disbursed \$21,771,866. While holders of such bonds were given until December 23 last to present them for redemption, offerings to the Treasury ceased substantially about December 5, the price of the bonds having advanced in the market to a point 1½ per cent higher than the price offered by the Government.

Perceiving that the full amount of bonds thus desired would not be received, on December 14, 1899, I announced that coupons for interest due January 1, 1900, would be cashed on presentation at any of the subtreasuries, and checks were remitted on December 15 to all the holders of registered bonds entitled to interest on January 1. As with the other efforts of the Department above outlined, I hoped this measure, comparatively unimportant in itself, would tend to avert anything like a panic and the resultant widespread evils. The measure was one more of assurance that the Government stood ready to guard the welfare of general business than of inherent efficacy.

The movement toward stringency in the money market had assumed too great momentum to be averted by the means already employed. December 18, 1899, an unsettling financial panic occurred in New York. Prices of investment securities of every grade and kind except Government bonds fell ruinously, interest rose to fabulous rates, and a general constriction of the money market was apparent. While this state of affairs found its most violent expression in the security market, it excited a state of anxiety and alarm throughout our industrial and commercial communities wherever located.

The situation was believed to be so grave as to justify the utmost interference. As before stated, the daily receipts into the Treasury were in excess of expenditures, and it was clearly perceived that such excess for December would be seven or eight millions. Under these circumstances a peculiar responsibility was thrown upon the Treasury Department. The authority conferred by section 5153, Revised Statutes, to place public money, except customs, in designated depositories gave power to relieve the situation without possible prejudice to the Treasury's needs. On the evening of December 18, 1899, there appeared, therefore, in the public press the following announcement:

"The Secretary of the Treasury announced at the close of business to-day that he would increase the funds in depository banks now existing and would designate new depository banks, which may apply and qualify themselves by deposit of United States bonds, as the law requires. To such banks the incoming receipts from internal revenue, estimated at about \$1,000,000 a day, will be distributed. The large balance in the Treasury will enable the Government to deposit to a total of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000, should so much be applied for."

Thus much I have premised before proceeding to respond to the resolution specifically, in order that a general review of my whole course of this branch of the public finances may be before you. I may add that as a principle of action I have endeavored so to manage receipts and expenditures as to produce the least disturbance in that part of the money supply which must be at the service of commercial and industrial use.

Success or failure in this direction may be here indicated. Since June 1, 1898, the receipts of the Treasury, including proceeds of bonds, have amounted to about eleven hundred millions of dollars. With the aid and use of depositories, the actual cash in the Treasury vaults at the dates shown herewith was as follows:

1898:	
July.....	\$232,601,739.13
October.....	304,550,685.89
1899:	
January.....	282,066,964.43
April.....	275,986,434.22
July.....	273,859,780.70
October.....	283,497,897.49
1900:	
January.....	273,159,422.86

It will be observed that substantial equilibrium has been maintained at all times, and the result has been to minimize the evils which may attend the administration of Government finances under our present system.

The resolution directs particular attention to the relation of the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank to the Treasury with regard to public deposits. The National City Bank was appointed a depository July 21, 1894. It qualified as such by the deposit of \$200,000 of United States bonds, and the collector of the internal revenue district in which said bank is situ-

ated was directed to deposit from the above date a portion of his collections. The bank, according to the rule for all such agencies, was permitted to retain as a balance an amount equal—never more than par—to the bonds deposited by it with the Treasurer of the United States.

This continued to be the course of business with said bank until February, 1895, at which time the then Secretary of the Treasury effected the sale of a large amount of Government bonds in exchange for gold. In that connection it was deemed advisable by him to use, for temporary purposes, five national banks in New York as depositories. The records show that in connection with that operation something over \$15,000,000 was deposited with the First National Bank of New York, \$2,600,000 with the National City, \$3,100,000 with the National Park, \$1,200,000 with the National Bank of Commerce, and upward of \$1,000,000 with the Hanover National Bank. The amounts so deposited with said banks were secured as usual by the pledge of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States; and the moneys were from time to time transferred to the subtreasury, under the orders of the Secretary, until June 20, 1895, when they were all so transferred.

It appears also that in February, 1896, an issue of bonds was made in connection with which the New York banks were again used as depositories in the following manner: The First National Bank of New York was made a depository to the amount of \$5,500,000; the National City, \$9,000,000; the National Bank of Commerce, \$1,800,000; the Chase National Bank, \$1,900,000; the Continental National, \$3,100,000, and the Hanover National Bank, \$9,400,000. These deposits were secured as usual by the pledge of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States; and the moneys were, from time to time, transferred to the subtreasury under the orders of the Secretary until June, 1896, when they were fully transferred, with this exception: The Hanover National Bank being a temporary depository, the account was entirely closed, while the National City Bank, being what is known as a permanent depository, had the amount which it was permitted to hold reduced to its qualification as a permanent depository, namely, \$200,000.

The status of the National City Bank, so far as the Treasury Department was concerned, remained substantially without change until the settlement of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness, late in 1897. I have heretofore adverted to this subject, but its importance justifies repetition. The Union Pacific settlement brought to the Treasury the sum of \$58,448,223.75. This sum was paid in substantially equal installments ten days apart. To avoid the transfer of so large a sum in so short a period from public uses in the Treasury vaults, the New York banks were invited to qualify as temporary depositories for the reception of funds received on this account. Eight banks qualified, as follows: The National City, the Chase National, the Hanover National, the Fifth National, the American Exchange National, the National Bank of the Republic, the Seaboard National, and the Western National. The National City qualified for the reception of an amount approximating \$24,000,000. It received of the Union Pacific money, as the highest amount at any one time, \$23,883,652.27, and as fast as the other banks above enumerated qualified it transferred to those institutions as follows: To the Chase National, \$2,000,000; to the Hanover National, \$2,000,000; to the Fifth National, \$300,000; to the American Exchange National, \$500,000; to the National Bank of the Republic, \$500,000; to the Seaboard National, \$500,000, and to the Western National, \$1,000,000. These various sums were withdrawn by transfer to the subtreasury until all of the several balances were finally discharged.

As has been stated in another part of this communication, a new and deranging influence, both to the Treasury and general commercial affairs, appeared in June, 1898, through the offer of the Government to place by popular subscription the sum of \$200,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds. As before explained, the receipt into the Treasury of such an enormous sum of money within a period of three or four months could not be regarded by any intelligent person otherwise than as a dangerous thing for the public interests, and as an entirely useless thing to the Government finances. For these reasons the Treasury Department announced to all national banks its desire to place temporarily on deposit a portion of this incoming fund, and all banks, without regard to size or location, were invited to apply and qualify as temporary depositories. Three hundred and eighteen banks so applied either for increase or designation and qualified in various sums by the deposit of bonds, as required by Treasury regulations. All applications were accepted; none was refused. The National City Bank qualified itself by the deposit of more than \$14,000,000 of bonds, and the balance held by said bank on this account never exceeded \$14,000,000. The Hanover National Bank qualified itself by the deposit of more than \$11,000,000 of bonds and received a balance never larger than \$11,000,000.

Toward the close of the year 1898 many banks scattered throughout the country, which could not qualify as depositories for lack of bonds during the period when the bond money was coming into the Treasury, applied for designation as temporary depositories. I have already explained how, with a view to securing a better distribution of the public moneys in depository banks, a number of such banks were designated at interior cities and towns early in the year 1899, while at the same time the balances in the New York banks were reduced by transfer to the subtreasury. On January 7, 1899, the National City Bank held as a deposit \$20,565,000. The Hanover National Bank, on the same day, held \$7,560,000. By July 8, 1899, the National City's deposit had been reduced to \$10,500,000, and the deposit with the Hanover had been reduced to \$4,075,000.

The next transaction which the Treasury Department had with the National City Bank as a Government depository relates to the deposit with that institution of the proceeds of the sale of the old custom-house property in the city of New York. This entire transaction is fully described in a memorandum herewith, prepared in the office of the Supervising Architect. Copies of all papers and documents relating to the same are also herewith transmitted. I adopt as my own the memorandum referred to, because it is a complete and full answer to the inquiry presented in the resolution. I desire to call attention to one feature of the case which offers an opportunity for misunderstanding. It is alleged that the Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law by depositing the proceeds of the sale of this property in a bank depository, because the act authorizing the sale decreed that the proceeds should be deposited "in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, derived from the sale of Government property." Every United States depository bank is, within the meaning of section 5153, Revised Statutes a part of the United States Treasury. The moneys which may be deposited in such a bank include all classes of receipts except customs, and when such moneys are deposited in such a bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States they are "in the Treasury" just as much as if they were physically on deposit in the Treasury vaults at Washington.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, whose decision is binding upon the executive branch of the Government, holds "that money is paid into the Treasury of the United States by being deposited with the Treasurer of the United States here in Washington, or to his credit with an assistant treasurer or in a designated depository. This has been the uninterrupted and universal rule governing the accounting officers of the Government for many years." See the letter of Hon. R. J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, dated January 8, 1900, herewith.

The practice of the Treasury Department with reference to depositing



money in the Treasury is shown by letters addressed to me by Mr. J. F. Meline, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C.; Mr. E. B. Daskam, who has been connected with the Department thirty-five years, and for many years has been Chief of the Division of Public Monies, and Mr. W. F. MacLennan, who, connected with the Department for thirty years, has for twenty years of that period been Chief of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants. I content myself by here quoting one—that of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Mr. J. F. Meline, who for thirty-four years last past has been intimately associated with the business of the Treasurer's office. His letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1900.

SIR: In response to your verbal inquiry as to what constitutes a deposit in the Treasury of the United States, I have to say that in my opinion a lawfully constituted depository bank is as much the Treasury of the United States as any of the offices of the Treasury system. The practice in vogue in the Department has been to consider the fact of the Secretary of the Treasury covering in such receipts as are authorized to be deposited with national-bank depositories by the issue of covering warrants as required by law, a full compliance with the law, in properly getting the money into the Treasury of the United States. The balance of public funds reported at stated periods as available to the Treasurer's check covers not only the funds held in the Treasury offices and mints, but also the amounts held by the national-bank depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. This total represents the moneys in the "United States Treasury."

Respectfully,

J. F. MELINE,  
Assistant Treasurer United States.

#### THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In the case of *Branch vs. United States* (100 Sup. Ct. Rep., 673), Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court. That was a case where, by order of a district court, its clerk deposited to his credit in a national bank, duly designated as a depository of public money, funds which were in dispute between the United States and certain claimants. The bank failed, and judgment concerning the disposition of the funds having been rendered in favor of the claimant, he brought a suit against the United States to recover said proceeds on the ground that as the bank was at the time when the deposit was made a designated depository of public money, it was part of the Treasury of the United States, and that consequently the deposit made by the clerk was equivalent to the payment of the money into the Treasury, binding the United States to the claimant for its return in case the court should determine in the condemnation suit that the cotton when seized was not liable to confiscation. This is what Chief Justice Waite said:

"The position assumed by the appellants is to our mind wholly untenable. The designated depositories are intended as places for the deposit of public moneys of the United States; that is to say, money belonging to the United States. No officer of the United States can charge the Government with liability for moneys in his hands not public moneys by depositing them to his own credit in a bank designated as a depository."

It can not be contended by reasonable persons that the language used was a decision that a designated depository is not a part of the Treasury of the United States. It simply means that a public officer can not deposit moneys which are not public moneys in a designated depository so as to bind the Treasury of the United States for their return. The Chief Justice declared what the designated depositories are when he said:

"The designated depositories are intended as places for the deposit of the public moneys of the United States; that is to say, money belonging to the United States."

The proceeds of the sale of the old custom-house property in New York City were moneys belonging to the United States, and they were deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and were, therefore, "in the Treasury."

The case of *Coudert, Administrator, vs. United States*, opinion delivered by Mr. Justice McKenna, was a case where money was deposited by the marshal, to await the further order of the court, in a national bank which was a designated depository of public moneys. A portion of this deposit was lost by reason of the failure of the bank. The Supreme Court held in its opinion, reported in 175 Reports, 178, that such money deposited by the marshal to await a further order of the court was not public money. After quoting those sections of the law which were involved in the case, Justice McKenna said:

"It is obvious from these provisions that it was only public money of the United States of which national banks could be made depositories, and it was therefore only public money which an officer could deposit in them, whether he received it originally or received it to disburse. This is the ruling in the Branch case, and it is clearly applicable to the case at bar."

These two cases which have been referred to as conclusively determining the unlawfulness of the deposit of the proceeds of the sale of the old custom-house property in New York in the National City Bank, a designated depository, are in fact fully confirmatory of the legality of my action in the premises.

In this connection, reference is also made to the letter of the Solicitor of the Treasury, which appears among those accompanying this communication.

A reference to the memorandum prepared in the office of the Supervising Architect, referred to above, will show that the old custom-house property was sold July 3, 1899, to the National City Bank of New York for \$3,265,000, which amount was \$190,000 larger than that tendered by the next highest bidder. August 28, 1898, certificates of deposit were forwarded to the Department covering \$3,210,000, which was credited as proceeds of old custom-house property in New York in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States with the National City Bank, a designated depository. Of this deposit the Treasurer of the United States was informed, and the fund was duly accepted by him as a "deposit in the Treasury," subject to his jurisdiction and orders. Subsequently the National City Bank was ordered by the Treasurer of the United States to transfer to the subtreasury and to other national-bank depositories a sum approximating \$3,800,000. In the meantime new internal-revenue receipts have been deposited with such bank to an amount substantially equivalent.

No rent has been paid to the National City Bank for the Government's occupancy of the old custom-house premises, for the reason that such payment awaits appropriation by Congress.

In a previous part of this communication I have reviewed in general the situation leading up to the panic of December 18 last, and have quoted in full the announcement which was made on the evening of that day to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury would place in designated depositories the incoming internal-revenue receipts to a total of \$90,000,000 or \$40,000,000 should so much be applied for. The record will show that early on the morning of the 19th of December, 1899, the National City Bank had, in pursuance of my announcement, deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York \$4,000,000 in United States bonds, which it desired to pledge as security for deposits. During the day applications of a similar kind from various parts of the country were received, and so continued until the evening of December 22, when it was found that sixty-eight banks had applied either for origi-

nal designation or for an increase in their former deposit allowance. The total sum thus applied for aggregated \$17,846,000.

On Tuesday, the 19th of December, I held a conference with the Treasurer of the United States as to a safe and convenient way to distribute the incoming revenue among the numerous applicants, with the view of giving to each his fair and just proportion, without favoritism toward any. As a result of this conference the Treasurer was directed to address a letter to the National City Bank of New York, a copy of which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1899.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury directs that the proceeds of the internal revenue shall, for the present, be concentrated in your bank. Instructions to that end have been sent to the various depository banks throughout the country. The purpose of this concentration is for distribution of funds to all the banks which accept the offer of the Department to pledge additional bonds in order to secure such moneys.

You will appreciate that at present the Department can leave with your bank only a fair pro rata share of the funds transferred to you, and will ask you to pay transfers drawn on your bank for the proposed distribution. Care will be taken by this office to insure the retention by you of your fair and increasing share of the funds gathered by this process, and the transfers will be adjusted with this plan in view.

The Department relies on your cooperation in this task, and trusts that the receipts will without unreasonable delay fill your quota of deposits.

Respectfully,

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,  
Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. JAMES STILLMAN,  
President National City Bank, New York City.

In considering these instructions it must be borne in mind that the incoming receipts were about \$1,000,000 per day; that the National City Bank had \$4,000,000 of bonds on deposit against which it had no Government funds in its hands; that the next largest depositor of bonds was the Hanover National Bank, in amount \$1,910,000, and the next largest to that bank, the First National Bank of New York, which had on deposit \$1,500,000. This latter deposit, it may be added, was not made until December 22. Evidently considerations of relative security pointed to the National City Bank as the best qualified intermediary for distribution. It was this consideration, and this alone, that operated on my mind in the choice of that bank to perform the service contemplated. At my request the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, has reviewed the transactions of his office under my order of December 18, 1899.

A copy of his statement will be found herewith, from which it appears that urgent reasons made it desirable to concentrate the distributable funds at a single point, from which transfers could be made.

No Treasury office is adapted to such a purpose. It was necessary, therefore, to select a bank strong enough and with a volume of securities pledged for such deposits adequate to cover the transactions from day to day. The National City Bank of New York was the only bank which met this requirement, and it was therefore accordingly directed to assume the task. If any other bank had earlier pledged a similar or greater amount of United States bonds as security for deposits, it would, under the circumstances, have been directed to assume the distribution of the incoming receipts.

To prevent delay in the distribution of the funds and to return to the banks promptly consideration for their pledged securities, a group of depositories was constituted, including all applicants to December 23. All applications were accepted to the full amount of the bonds proffered. They were 68 in number, and came from 21 States. A list of such banks and the amount of the securities put up by each is given in the letter of the Treasurer now under consideration.

The acceptance of the work of distribution is shown by the following letter, signed by the president of that bank:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,  
New York, December 21, 1899.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have received this morning from the Treasurer of the United States a letter advising me that the various depositories of the internal-revenue receipts throughout the country have been instructed to remit here, and that we will be called upon to distribute these receipts pro rata among the various banks who qualify as depositories.

It will give us a great deal of pleasure to act in this capacity; but I feel, inasmuch as we deposited immediately with the assistant treasurer here upward of \$4,000,000 in bonds, all of which were secured by us at a considerable expense, and that we the same day placed in the market a large amount of money in anticipation of receiving at once reimbursements from the United States Government, that the pro rata distribution which the Treasurer refers to would work a material hardship upon us. I therefore hope that before we are required to divert the receipts to any extent we may be allowed to accumulate a sufficient amount to cover the bonds which we have deposited.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. STILLMAN.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE, Washington, D. C.

The request made by the National City Bank that it be allowed to accumulate a sufficient amount to cover the bonds it had deposited before it was required to divert the receipts to any extent was not complied with, as will fully appear below.

The concentration of funds in the National City Bank of New York was begun at once. Transfers to the designated banks were drawn daily on that institution to an amount a little less than internal-revenue collections each day concentrated with it. All banks having pledged \$50,000 of bonds, \$100,000 of bonds, in fact, all applicants in the group designated, have been satisfied by deposits in full by transfers on the National City Bank, except five depositories, the amount of whose securities pledged for this account exceeds \$800,000 in each case. Special attention is directed to the fact that the Treasurer reports that at the same time, January 6, 1900, the amounts of funds on deposit in the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank, New York, under the order of December 18, are shown by the books of his office to be as follows: The National City Bank holds \$2,300,000 against \$4,000,000 bonds, and the Hanover National Bank \$1,160,000 against \$1,910,500 bonds.

Accompanying this communication are copies of all letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents as called for by the resolution. There is also transmitted a statement showing the amount of public money or revenue deposited with all national-bank depositories at this time. No bonds have ever been deposited with national-bank depositories.

The resolution contains an inquiry as to the length of time public moneys, etc., have been kept on hand in said banks. No public funds are ever deposited with national-bank depositories for any specified time. Such funds are held by the depositories subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, and are payable by such depositories at all times upon demand.



No bank is permitted to hold an amount of balance in excess of the par value of the United States bonds furnished as security therefor. It is the uniform rule of the Department to allow a balance equal to par of the security furnished if consisting of United States 4 or 5 per cent bonds and 95 per cent on 3 per cent bonds.

The table which accompanies this letter will show in general the length of time during which existing depository banks have held public deposits.

No interest is received by the Government on public deposits, and no compensation has ever been paid by the Government to national bank depositories for services rendered by them.

Summing up my reply to the several inquiries of the resolution, I would say:

First. That the reason for utilizing national banks as depositories for public moneys, as authorized by law, when the receipts of the Treasury were exceeding its expenditures, has been to avoid the disturbance to business which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults must inevitably cause. The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the Government for many years, and a departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

Second. The reason for directing the internal-revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is that the revenues are now largely exceeding disbursements from month to month, and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the Treasury vaults to public depositories, where, while secure to the Government, it would remain available to business use.

Third. The reason for directing all of the internal-revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts of numerous offices into one place, and make the desired distribution from it, than to give new instructions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a bank which is a member of the New York Clearing House.

Fourth. The reason for selecting the National City Bank as such distributing agent was that at the time the order was issued it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was \$4,000,000 and that of the Hanover National Bank \$1,910,500. The National City Bank was therefore the one most naturally chosen. Of the 68 banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank, and 3 others, applicants for over \$800,000 each, are the only ones out of the 68 constituting group 1 which have not been supplied the full amount for which they had offered security.

Fifth. The custom-house property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time, or any part it might elect above \$750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to pay \$3,215,000, leaving \$50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made.

The payment received was turned into the Treasury by deposit in the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of Treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported by decisions of the Supreme Court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in designated depositories as moneys in the Treasury. This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz, because to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the Treasury, where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the natural order of business would have followed. To have required its payment by the National City Bank to another designated depository would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact.

Finally, under my administration of the Treasury Department no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money, and have been equally and equitably considered in their respective relations to the Treasury.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication and accompanying papers will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the petition of M. B. C. Brown, of Scranton, Pa., praying for the adoption of the proposed amendment to the pending census bill relating to the deaf; which was referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lisbon Center, Boise, Cooks Corners, Burke, Brookdale, and North Stockholm, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of G. N. Stoddard, of Wilson; of Mariani & Co., of New York City, and of the Moxie Nerve Food Company, of New York City, all in the State of New York, praying for the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on proprietary medicines, perfumeries, and cosmetics; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry railway mail clerks of Ilion, New York City, Amsterdam, Stapleton, Oneida, Wellsville, Schenectady, Olean, Norwich, Ithaca, Gloversville, Catskill, Port Chester, Batavia, Waverly, Seneca Falls, Rochester, and Medina, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SEWELL presented a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Bridgeton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LODGE. I have here a petition urging favorable consideration of the treaty of The Hague. It is a very brief petition with a not very large number of signers, but the names are unusual—all men of great distinction. The petition covers only one short

printed page. I should be very glad if the petition and the signatures could be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The printing of the signatures can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. BATE. What is the petition?

Mr. LODGE. It is a petition for the favorable consideration of The Hague treaty. It is too short and small to make a document of.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the petition he presents may be printed, with the signatures, in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The petition is as follows:

To the honorable the members of the Senate:

The undersigned unite in respectfully urging your favorable consideration of the treaty of The Hague, relative to the peaceful adjustment of international differences.

The Congress of the United States, in 1890, adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite from time to time negotiations with all foreign powers, to the end that any differences or disputes which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency might be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. In the spirit of this resolution our Government was among the first to accept the proposal of the Emperor of Russia for a conference "as to the most effective means of securing to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace."

The labors of that conference, in which the leading powers of the world were represented, resulted in a unanimous agreement. This agreement establishes as the avowed policy of all the nations concerned the beneficent principle that force ought not to be employed unless neither friendly offices, nor mediation, nor arbitration, can settle the difficulty. At the same time it leaves every nation absolutely free to follow its own judgment of what its interest and honor demand.

Our representatives in the conference declared over their signatures, and their action in so doing was accepted as entirely satisfactory, that the treaty was not to be held to conflict with our traditional foreign policy. European interference in American affairs is not invited or permitted.

For more than a hundred years the United States has been foremost among the nations in the settlement of international disputes by means of arbitration.

Therefore we trust that the pending treaty, the provisions of which we have carefully examined, may receive your favorable consideration.

We have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, two pamphlets in which the merits of the treaty are discussed.

With great respect, we remain,

Simeon E. Baldwin, president of the International Law Association; Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior; John L. Cadwalader, ex-Assistant Secretary of State; John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; James C. Carter, president of the Bar Association of New York; Leander T. Chamberlain, New York; Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States; Thomas J. Conaty, president of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C.; William B. Day, ex-Secretary of State; William E. Dodge, New York; Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University; William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State; Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State; Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University; George Gray, ex-Senator of the United States; Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University; William B. Harper, president of the University of Chicago; Abram S. Hewitt, New York; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford Junior, University; George E. Leighton, St. Louis; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; John B. Moore, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, professor of international law and diplomacy, Columbia University, New York; Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice-President of the United States; Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State; C. Stuart Patterson, Philadelphia; Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania; Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton University; Whitelaw Reid, New York; George L. Rives, ex-Assistant Secretary of State; John M. Schofield, Lieutenant-General, U. S. A., retired; J. C. Schurman, president of Cornell University; Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior; William L. Wilson, ex-Postmaster-General; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy; James B. Angell, president University of Michigan; Marshall Field, Chicago.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Maritime Commercial and Trade Organizations of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the extension of the United States Weather Bureau; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry railway-mail clerks of Chester, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for uniformity of lights to be displayed by steam pilot vessels, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, praying for a reduction of the revenue tax on proprietary medicines, perfumeries, and cosmetics; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McLAURIN. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of a competing cable between

the United States of America and Cuba. I ask that the petition may be read.

The petition was read, as follows:

CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce at their meeting held on December 12, 1899:

Whereas the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba has petitioned the Congress of the United States to pass the necessary legislation to authorize the construction of a competing cable between the United States of America and Cuba: It is

*Resolved*, That the Charleston Chamber of Commerce hereby expresses its approval of the proposed establishment of a competing line of cable between this country and Cuba for the purpose of increasing the facilities of quick communication between the two countries.

*Further resolved*, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be respectfully requested to use their best efforts to secure the passage of the necessary legislation to carry these resolutions into effect.

*Further resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to each of the Senators and to each member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To what committee does the Senator from South Carolina desire to have the petition referred?

Mr. McLAURIN. I think perhaps it should go to the Committee on Naval Affairs. But there is now a Committee on Relations with Cuba.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What committee does the Senator suggest?

Mr. McLAURIN. The Committee on Relations with Cuba.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petition will be so referred.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Emerson Drug Company, of Baltimore, Md., and of the Winklemann & Brown Drug Company, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on proprietary medicines, perfumeries, and cosmetics; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Bay City, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented the petition of Edmund C. Ingalls and sundry other citizens of Colchester, Conn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 2052) granting a pension to Mary Stotsenburg; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

LAND SYSTEM OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. MORGAN. I wish to ask for the printing of a document prepared by the land agent of Hawaii, J. F. Brown, under the supervision of the officials of the government of Hawaii, which explains fully but still briefly the complicated land system of those islands. I ask that it be printed and lie over, inasmuch as the bill to which it relates is probably to be taken up very soon, and the committee, I think, have had great difficulty in understanding this question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2285) granting an increase of pension to Charles Ross;

A bill (S. 2286) granting an increase of pension to John W. Craig;

A bill (S. 2287) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Haas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2288) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2289) granting a pension to Thomas Corcoran;

A bill (S. 2290) granting a pension to James Richardson;

A bill (S. 2291) granting a pension to Cora I. Dexter;

A bill (S. 2292) granting a pension to Teressa Jane Hoyt;

A bill (S. 2293) granting a pension to Addison Walker;

A bill (S. 2294) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Cooper;

A bill (S. 2295) granting an increase of pension to Mary Y. Stewart; and

A bill (S. 2296) granting an increase of pension to John J. Sears.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2297) granting a pension to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2298) to grant land warrants to

New York Indian soldiers who served in the war of 1812; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2299) for the relief of Mary M. Kennedy and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2300) for the relief of First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, jr.;

A bill (S. 2301) to correct the military record of James Dunlap; and

A bill (S. 2302) to correct the military record of Daniel H. Snyder.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2303) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. McCurley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2304) granting a pension to Elias Demus;

A bill (S. 2305) granting a pension to Eliza D. Pennypacker; and

A bill (S. 2306) granting an increase of pension to John I. Fleming.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 2307) to reimburse and indemnify the town of Frederick, in the State of Maryland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BATE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2308) for the relief of Franklin Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Franklin, Tenn. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2309) for the relief of Hiram Johnson and others; and

A bill (S. 2310) for the relief of the heirs of L. H. Mosely, deceased (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. McLAURIN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2311) for the relief of Mrs. Ella M. Shell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2312) for the relief of Agnes and Maria De Leon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TURLEY. I introduce a bill for the relief of a German citizen who was injured while in the service of the United States. I introduced it in the last Congress, and on examining the precedents I found that it was proper to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee reported it favorably at the last session, and I ask to have it referred to that committee now.

The bill (S. 2313) for the relief of Christian Arndt was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TURNER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 58) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have a monument erected in the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the memory of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, United States Navy, and the men who lost their lives in battle in Samoa in April, 1899; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE CAUSES THAT PRODUCE TRUSTS—THE REMEDY.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 59) declaring the duty, power, and purpose of Congress to destroy trusts by removing the causes that produce them, to restore competition, and open the door of opportunity to individual and independent business enterprises; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. BUTLER. Let the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas the only logical and effective way to destroy trusts is to remove the causes that logically and inevitably produce them; and

Whereas those who control the instruments of commerce have it in their power to control commerce, to build up one section and tear down another, to build up one city or private business enterprise at the expense of another, to destroy all competition and put any and every business into a trust at will; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power, and makes it its duty, to regulate commerce between the States; and

Whereas Congress can exercise and perform this power and duty in no other way except by controlling and regulating the instruments of commerce; and

Whereas each instrument of commerce is a great natural monopoly, and therefore should never be owned by private enterprise, but should belong to all the people and be regulated by their agent, the Government, with justice to all and favoritism to none; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to perform this constitutional duty has resulted in private enterprise taking possession of all the instruments of commerce, and by using them for private gain and power has enabled such private enterprises to absolutely dominate the business world, creating a few great industrial monopolies, known as trusts, which, with the cooperation and favoritism of those who control the instruments of commerce, are enabled to drive every competitor out of business and close the door to individual effort, besides centralizing in a few hands a power over the life and liberty of the people greater than the power of the Government itself: Now, therefore,



*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the three great instruments of commerce—money, the means of exchange; the national highways, the means of transportation; the post-offices, the telegraph, and the telephone, the means of the transmission of intelligence—are, and of right ought to be, public functions.*

2. That to this end the national banking system, which delegates to a few private corporations the great governmental function of issuing currency and regulating its volume as selfish whims or private avarice may dictate, should be abolished and the sole power of issuing money and regulating its volume should be restored to the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, where it constitutionally belongs. That every dollar of money issued by the Government, whether of gold, silver, or paper, should be a full legal tender, equal in purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar, and that its volume should be from time to time increased to keep pace with the demand of increasing population and business, to the end that prices may remain stable and that debts contracted may be paid in a dollar representing the same amount of labor and product as the dollar of the contract.

3. That the power to build up one city or section and destroy another, the power to build up one business enterprise and close the doors of another, to centralize any line of business into one great industrial trust and to crush out all competitors by discrimination in freights and fares, and by exercising the most powerful, unlimited, and unrestrained taxing power known to the civilized world, which Congress has permitted a few private interests to usurp and control, should, by appropriate legislation, be reclaimed by the people, to the end that the national highways should be open to the use of all on equal terms, to be maintained by taxes or tolls no larger than necessary to maintain the cost.

4. That the telegraph and the telephone, which, with the post-office, constitute one of the three great instruments of commerce, should, as speedily as possible, be reclaimed from private hands and added to the people's great national postal system, where they rightfully belong, to the end that every post-office where citizens live and are taxed to support the Government may have the benefit of all that science and invention have contributed toward equipping a modern, up-to-date postal system.

5. That when Congress by thus exercising its constitutional powers and performing its constitutional duties shall have reclaimed from private hands the trust on money, the trust on transportation, and the trust on the transmission of intelligence, and restored these three great instruments of commerce to the use of all the people as a public blessing, the three greatest trusts for evil known to civilization will have been destroyed and at the same time the causes which have logically and inevitably produced the aggregation of great industrial trusts will be forever removed, the reign of monopoly will be at an end, the door of opportunity be again reopened, and the era of competition, with equal rights to all and special privileges to none, will be reenthroned.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, it seems too clear for controversy that the only way to remove any deep-seated evil from the body politic is to remove the cause or causes that produce it. I take it that there will be no controversy as to that proposition. Therefore, the only controversy among those who are opposed to trusts that there can possibly be, will be whether or not the joint resolution which I have offered sets forth the true causes that produce trusts.

Trusts are deep-seated evils on the industrial body politic. Everybody, from the President of the United States down, has denounced these evils, but nothing has been done. We have been tampering with them by restrictive legislation and by palliatives, which is at best simply pruning the branches of the growth and not going to the root.

We have on the statute books much legislation. There is a law, known as the Sherman Act, to remove trusts or to repress them; but yet they flourish under it and in spite of it. That was Republican legislation. When the Wilson-Gorman revenue bill was before Congress another effort was made to deal with the trust problem and another anti-trust measure was put into that act; but I believe that up to date not a single trust has been dissolved by means of that law, and not a single offender has been indicted.

Mr. President, the press of the country to-day is discussing trust evils, and both great political parties are no doubt getting ready in their next national platform to denounce the evil; and yet so far no one, as far as I have seen, has offered a remedy that is more than restrictive or a palliative.

The most sensible editorial that I have seen in any great American paper on this question is in the New Orleans Times-Democrat of Sunday, January 7. I ask permission to read a sentence:

The people have realized ere this that many of those who are shouting the loudest against the trusts are not really opposed to them, but are joining in the hue and cry because they want to curry popular sentiment and in the hope that they will be able to prevent anything being done against the trusts or that their own special favorite trust will, in some way, be rescued from the cataclysm of monopolies that must come sooner or later.

Further on in the editorial the editor says:

The test of opposition to the trusts must rest not on mere denouncement of them in platforms or on the stump, but in a willingness to do something practical to crush them, to legislate against them, and to vigorously enforce this legislation, and to attack not a few of the more notorious trusts, but to crush out the entire army of combines and monopolies, root and branch.

Mr. President, the resolution that I have offered furnishes that test. It specifically points to the causes that produce trusts. Those who oppose it must either show that I am wrong and show other causes as the true ones, or they must confess that while "they have joined in the hue and cry" against trusts "because they want to curry popular sentiment," that they are at heart for the trusts and against independent industrial enterprises.

If anyone will show that the causes that I have set forth are not the real causes that produce trusts and will specifically set forth other causes, then I will join him in removing those causes.

But however that may be, the reforms set forth in the resolution are demanded by existing conditions, and, besides, the Constitution demands that Congress take such action.

Suffice it to say now that there is not a case in all history where trusts were formed except where the Government had surrendered these instruments of commerce to private hands.

Mr. President, at a future time I desire to address the Senate at some length on this resolution. I ask that it be printed and lie on the table subject to call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks that the joint resolution introduced by him lie on the table subject to call. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 738) to establish the department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### SEIZURES IN AND NEAR DELAGOA BAY.

Mr. HALE. I offer a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas property of citizens of the United States not contraband of war has been lately seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa Bay, South Africa, without good reason for the same and contrary to the accepted principles of international law; and

Whereas said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain, in disregard of the rights of the owners of the same: Therefore,

*Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to send to the Senate all information in possession of the State Department relating to said seizure and detention; and also to inform the Senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained as aforesaid, and whether or not the Department has informed the proper British authorities that, if said detention is persisted in, such act will be considered as without warrant and offensive to the Government and people of the United States.*

Mr. LODGE. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Before it goes over, I should like to hear one phrase in the second whereas, the latter part of the preamble, read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Whereas said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain, in disregard of the rights of the owners of the same: Therefore.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not think we ought to say that in a resolution of inquiry, and as it goes over until to-morrow, when it comes up I hope the Senator from Maine will modify that statement that the property is unjustly detained.

Mr. HALE. Yes; I understand. That can be modified by inserting words so as to read, "said to be unjustly detained."

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Something of that kind will answer.

Mr. HALE. I do not think we should assume that it has been done; but I do think that in a matter of such vital importance the attention of the Senate should be drawn to it, and that the executive department of the Government should realize the public sentiment which exists on this matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LODGE. I think, as it is a pretty important resolution, it had better go over until to-morrow. I should like to see it in print.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution goes over under the rule.

#### DAUGHTERS OF ARTHUR BARNES, DECEASED.

Mr. BUTLER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to May Barnes, Blanche Barnes, and Maud Bynum, daughters of Arthur Barnes, deceased, late a messenger on the rolls of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate paid by law to said messenger, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.*

#### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved, That a paper written by Prof. Frank Parsons, of the Boston Law School and the College of Social Science, entitled "Public Ownership," be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to accompany Senate bill No. 1770, entitled "A bill to provide for the acquisition, purchase, construction, and condemnation by the United States of America of railroads lying in the Territories of the United States, the respective States, and the District of Columbia engaged in interstate commerce in carrying the mails, and to provide for the operation of said roads by the United States, and amending the act of Congress of February 4, 1887, entitled 'An act to regulate interstate commerce,' and for other purposes."*

#### MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART.

Mr. SEWELL. Mr. President, I call up the resolutions which I gave notice I would call up to-day, on the death of the late Vice-President of the United States.



The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions submitted by Mr. SEWELL December 4, 1899, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has received with the deepest regret information of the death of GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART, late Vice-President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the business of the Senate be suspended in order that the distinguished public services of the deceased and the virtues of his private character may be fittingly commemorated.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Mr. SEWELL. Mr. President, there are occasions in the life of men and of nations when we turn from the turmoil of civil duties to behold the work of the reaper, Death; there are times of solemnity and bereavement, when language can not portray the emotions of the soul; there are periods when sadness, like a tidal wave, sweeps over a people with resistless force; there are experiences which beget bitter though unavailing tears and vain regret that, like the breath of winter, is fraught with desolation.

Who can glory in his strength, or stretch forth his hand and stay the Angel of Death? Who can defy the dread summons to join the innumerable host, whose way lies through the portals of the tomb? Who can tell the day or the hour when his earthly estate shall be closed and an account rendered of the deeds done in the body?

The uncertainty of human life looms up ever before us and seems to make all human achievements futile and worthless, but this is only apparently so. Men pass away, but their works endure. The body may be laid in the grave, but the rich legacy of lessons and influences of the life of a good, brave, honorable man remain to us and to our children. The subtle, powerful, though silent, influences of such a life bear perennial harvests which death can not destroy.

Our beloved Vice-President has been taken from us, and the nation mourns his loss. The patriotic citizen, the able statesman, the wise counselor, the honorable man, the devoted father has passed away, and the wail of the people will not return to us the departed. The consolation of religion, the teaching of faith, our inborn conviction of immortality, may assuage our grief and temper our sorrow, but this is a wound which can not be healed.

We have appointed this day, Mr. President, to pay our high official and personal tribute of respect to the memory of our late associate and honored dead and to publish to the world his sterling integrity and worth. Let us calmly review his life, services, and character, in which we may find much that will profit us.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART was born in 1844, at Long Branch, N. J. It has been well said that the blood which flowed in his veins was from good English stock and was mingled with the martyr blood of Dutch and Huguenot ancestors and that the spirit of fidelity and courage was his by inheritance. The happy domestic environment in which he lived, enriched by keen intellectuality and literary culture, had much to do with the formation of his character.

He received the benefits of a common-school education, finally graduating from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1863. He then became a school-teacher for a brief period, when he commenced the study of the law, in which profession he attained considerable eminence. Though his means were meager in the early years of his life journey, his natural endowments were such that wealth and success rewarded his toil.

His first public office was that of city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in the following year he was made counsel of the board of freeholders of his county. He was elected a member of the house of assembly of New Jersey in 1872, reelected in 1873, and attained by his ability and popularity the office of speaker of that body in 1874. He was elected a State senator in 1876, and reelected in 1879. During his six years' service in the State senate he was twice chosen its president. In 1883 he was the nominee of his party for the United States Senate. In 1884 he became a member of the national Republican committee, and served as such until his decease. He was nominated at the national Republican convention in 1896 for the Vice-Presidency, and triumphantly elected, and was sworn into office at Washington, March 4, 1897. He enjoyed the high distinction of his office but a brief period of years, his death occurring the 21st of November last.

Mr. HOBART was removed from his earthly career at an age when the magnificent status of his manhood was reaching its prime; when the grand elements of his character were ripening to their full development; when his great usefulness to the nation was becoming more and more apparent; at an age when his life, chastened by sorrow, hallowed by resignation, and tempered by experience, had been attuned to that key whose sweetness and force reverberated through the hearts and lives of all with whom he came in contact.

His public duties were marked by zeal and devotion to the interests of the people, and some of the most salutary and effective measures upon the statute books of New Jersey were the result of his efforts. He sought in his legislative career to check illegal expenditures and to reduce local and State taxation; to encourage manufactures and promote those enterprises which now place New Jersey in the front rank of States. Educational and philanthropic institutions received his special assistance, and he was one of the leading supporters of the general railroad law of his State, which is one of the most effective of its character. The general welfare, rather than the conserving of private interests, engaged his time and attention.

His shrewdness, sagacity, and promptness soon won him an enviable reputation that was not confined to the limits of his city, while the value of his counsel was defined by the complicated matters intrusted to his care, difficult and arduous duties were so satisfactorily performed by him as to gain the thanks of the public, and so popular had he become that public honors were thrust upon him.

He was a lifelong Republican, and his political views were the fruit of sound judgment, experience, and conscientious thought.

The performance of his duties as President of the Senate has ever evoked the favorable criticism of the members of this body, and the justice and fairness of his rulings have elicited their warmest commendation. Neither the partiality of friendship nor the interest of individuals has warped his judgment or tintured his decisions. His manner of going and coming amongst us was marked by kindness and consideration. No word of censure, no carping criticism, no ungenerous reflection escaped his lips, but his constant desire to help and assist in every proper way was always manifest.

The character of Mr. HOBART was as the open day—neither darkness nor shadow rested upon it. Like a beautiful landscape, its varied features were plainly seen—there was nothing hidden that should be revealed; there was nothing concealed that should be known. Rockribbed by integrity and probity, his conduct was ever just and honorable. The dignity of his manhood spurned all that was mean and worthless, and his virtues lent a charm of manner and social attractiveness that gave him preeminence.

The page of his life was clearly written and without blot or stain, though tinged by sadness for the loss of a dear child from his fireside. His record is unchallenged. The breath of suspicion or the shafts of obloquy could not reach it; the rancor of aspersion could not touch it.

Malignity and vindictiveness found there no entrance, but rather his life was rounded out by kindness and love for all men. His loyalty to truth, his fealty to duty, his unswerving devotion to the interests of his constituents have carved for him in the hearts of men an enduring tablet. His acts of mercy and philanthropy, though many, were unproclaimed—like the gentle dew of heaven, they nourished the sterile soil of human poverty and lifted up the downcast and fallen. He recognized the fact that human justice and benevolence have not as yet eliminated charity from the social fabric. The enmity evoked by the heat of partisanship and political strife passed by him as an idle wind. Sensitive to reproach and injury, his sympathy reached out to those who were maligned and forbade the entrance of resentment. The even tenor of his way was illumined by a radiance born of noble aspirations and high endeavor.

Fate links such souls as these to greatness, that man, even in his low estate, may see the stamp of Heaven.

My personal relations with Mr. HOBART covered a long period of years, extending from his early manhood. It seems to me now as a golden chain, each link of which constitutes a pleasant service performed or some valuable assistance rendered. His solicitude for the welfare of his friends caused him many personal sacrifices. His heart, his brain, his purse, were welcome to all that needed them—"his pity gave, ere charity began."

His generous hospitality and good cheer flowed in a continuous stream that found its source in the benevolence of his heart. The happiness of others was dearer to him than his own, and the cardinal principles of his creed were sympathy and kindness. He loved to do good, and sought opportunities to accomplish it. His word was his bond, and those who knew him best asked no other security. His course in life indicated obedience to duty and resignation; duty, nobly performed, toward his neighbor and to himself—resignation to whatever might betide, cheerfully and willingly displayed.

Amid the common current of men and affairs, in the daily routine of personal and civic functions, in the exercise of refined and extended social relations, and in the nearer and dearer ties of home the voice of duty prevailed. In sorrow, in disappointment, in the struggle with disease and battle for his life, though sustained by an unflinching energy, resignation pointed the way. Though we indulge the brilliant flow of rhetoric, impassioned by the glow of memory; though we strike the minor chord of eloquence, touched by the poignancy of grief; though we utter a lofty



strain of thought, inspired by personal association, yet to me these two words, duty and resignation, seem the leading exponents of his nature.

Ah, Mr. President, we need no inspiration to show that so noble a soul can not taste of annihilation; we need no divine revelation to prove that such a spirit can not pass to the realms of oblivion and nothingness; we need no testimony from the dead that immortality is the reward of such a life. Could we harbor the thought that the reverse were not true, it would wring the very fiber of our nature and proclaim its falsity. Mr. HOBART has passed to the better and higher life that lies beyond the confines of mortality—a life the span of which, unmeasured by the flight of years, is filled with immortal significance and joy.

The lessons of his life, whose pleasant remembrances rob even death of its sadness, let us treasure, and may they prove a stimulating influence in the conduct of our own.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, this body is a miniature of our country. In it is represented both the equality of the States and the unity of the nation. Large and small States, rich and poor States, populous and thinly settled States, all alike have two Senators, and each Senator has one vote. But when we look toward the Chair we behold another ideal of the Constitution incarnate. The Vice-President of the United States, chosen by all the electors of all the States, is President of the Senate. By him is represented here, as by the Federal President is represented in the nation, the supremacy and authority of the United States. And as each of the States appears here as an equal block in the arch of our federative system, so our President would seem to us the keystone binding together in power and grace the tall columns of indestructible States which in his office are visibly linked in indissoluble union.

From the foundation of our Government the people have called to this great office men of character and attainment. Rarely indeed has any mistake been made in the selection, and from Adams and Jefferson to Stevenson and HOBART we may scan with general satisfaction the illustrious roll. Yet I venture to say that the office was never filled by one who met all of its responsibilities with more equal and uniform sufficiency or discharged its duties with more acceptability to all concerned than did our beloved and lamented friend GARRET A. HOBART, who has now passed forever hence where no storm shall roll or billows beat across his peaceful breast.

Few of us knew him, and few indeed had ever seen him before he appeared on Inauguration Day, the 4th of March, 1897, to take the oath of office. But his genial, manly countenance, beaming with health, intelligence, and good nature, and the unaffected dignity of the refined and accomplished gentleman which characterized his bearing were a pleasing introduction before personal presentations were made, and as soon as he assumed his duties it was evident that the gavel was in a master's hand.

Nothing that happened in this Hall escaped the eye of his alert attention. No "occasion sudden" ever overmastered the resources of his ready information or ruffled his even, well-trained mind. He conducted business with composure, facility, accuracy, and expedition. His inborn courtesy and fairness stopped the approaches and suppressed the temptation to unseemly wrangle, while his clear and sympathetic perception and his prompt action attested the virtues and bore the fruits of the decisive character.

This combination of excellent qualities made our late President the model presiding officer of a deliberative assembly. And the fact speaks more than words could utter that throughout his service of well-nigh three years, with oft-repeated trials of his equanimity, his patience, and his skill, not a single incident occurred that mars the memories in which his good name and fame are enshrined.

But such a body as this, diverse in its antecedents, histories, environments, and opinions, and representing such diverse and oft conflicting interests, needs in its presiding officer more than the expert and tactful parliamentarian. Where the technique of the book and the drill and the school find their terminus, wisdom in the practical and involved affairs of men often finds its largest and most fertile field of tillage. That exalted station filled by union—idealizing union—and designed in its institution to conduce to the sentiment, the justice, and the harmony of union, can not be roundly filled save by one of broad and generous social instinct, imbued with the spirituality of the friend, the patriot, and the statesman. "Great empires and small minds," said Edmund Burke, "go ill together," and in such a place the ill fit would be no less than a national calamity.

I do not believe there was any member of this body who did not regard the late Vice-President as a friend, for he was a friendly man, a social man, a neighbor-like man, given, as we have been told, to the large charities which his success made possible, but given, as we know, to the small, sweet courtesies of life, which are perennial charities, given to hospitality, and to all those gra-

cious ways that attract and cement friendship. That he was a patriot none will question. And that he was a pronounced party man, or, if you please, a partisan, can not detract from his merit as man or statesman in the esteem of honorable and candid men.

In our strenuous American life, boiling over with the vast activities, the keen competitions, and the boundless aspirations that free government stimulates in a land of opportunity, with new problems continually springing up for solution, and startling changes bursting unannounced upon the scene, we must of necessity dwell in perpetual conflicts of opinion.

But these conflicts are swiftly followed by settlements at the polls and the evolution of new conflicts again and again and evermore again in endless succession, each one being but an introductory skirmish to a broader field and a heavier battle.

Of such conditions the partisan is alike the cause, the product and the essential solvent. Instead of denouncing the differences of opinion which make him, we should ever recall that these differences are evoked, stimulated, and resolved by the free government which lives, moves, and has its being in them, and that its prime office is to tolerate, protect, and foster them. In this respect such government is in unison with the eternal order of God's providence, which through difference and opposition brings forth what is truest and best and makes them the resultant force in consonance with the ruling principle of the universal thought.

The clashing swords of warriors, the opposing stones of the millers, the upper and lower teeth of animals, the negative and positive poles of electricity, the centripetal and centrifugal tendencies of gravitation, the opposing arguments and votes of debaters, all these are but diversities of the powers which pervade the physical, moral, and intellectual being, and to rebuke or suppress difference of opinion is a certain species of infidelity to, and revolt against, the decrees of the Creator.

Despotism is sad and hateful, because it freezes the inner impulses and paralyzes the movements of the vast and complex mechanism of providential development; and freedom is joyful and loveable, because it looses to their fitting work all the divine forces implanted in the heart of man and in the heart of nature.

Yet differences must unite, oppositions must eventuate, debate must cease, results must be obtained; and freedom, when it has been exercised, but fulfills and verifies itself in bowing to and obeying the overweening thought of the majority.

This thought is freedom's crown. It inheres in the great office which our departed friend was chosen to fill, and which he exalted by the manner in which he filled it.

The very gravest questions of world-wide interest passed to their solution beneath his gavel. War and peace were alike proclaimed within the brief period of his career as Vice-President. But, more than this, every vestige of legislation was wiped away from our statute books that marked the bygone asperity of internecine conflict.

In all the momentous scenes of which he was an important part his influence for good was felt and was profoundly and heartily appreciated. Nothing harsh, fierce, or sardonic, nothing narrow, bigoted, or intolerant, was in his composition or shadows his history. It is a blessing to all the land that such a man has filled such a place. And having filled it well, and filled well the measure of his days, he sleeps well now in the noble Commonwealth of his nativity, which gave him to the Union, and to which the Union, made more perfect and fraternal by his life, hath now returned his honored dust.

It was my sad privilege, with my colleagues, to follow his bier. No gilded pomp or ostentatious show blighted the simplicity of the last scene; but the multitudes gathered from far and wide in mighty concourse, the great officers of the nation and of the State alike mingled with them in their unaffected sorrow, and with the beautiful service of the church to which he belonged he was laid to his earthly rest.

Who could have witnessed that impressive scene, where wealth and power and art and skill and all loving kindness despaired that they could do no more, without being penetrated with the littleness of human life; without seeing again its realistic emblem in the grass which springeth up in the morning and in the evening is cut down and withereth? Yet there crept into the thought, as ever when it pauses puzzled, baffled, cast down, and set at naught in its finite reachings forth to grasp the infinite mystery, and even as a soft, inarticulate whisper from the Everlasting Throne might steal upon the ear, the ideal and aspiration of immortality.

That poor, shrunken form, hidden away beneath the flowers of the earth, did not seem to us to be him that we had known. Nor was it. Where the flash of intellect? Where the steadfast purpose graven upon the face? Where the smile of genuine, sweet nature? Dead, do we say? But we say not that of the electricity which has flashed its message through a wire and left the wire stolid and cold and dead and dumb. Neither can we say it of the soul, which has so left the body which it quickened.

That body is given back to its place—the dust from which it



sprung—and there not to cease to be, but only to change its form and resolve into its elements. Whence goeth the soul that has left the body? In the dim centuries long bygone—before He spoke as never man spoke—the Greek answered, for he had pondered as we ponder yet, and even as the dead and forgotten generations pondered before him, and as the unborn generations will ponder after us; and thus he said:

That which has grown from the earth to the earth—  
But that which has sprung from heavenly seed,  
Back to the heavenly realms returns.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, in mid-ocean, on one of the great steamships, some years ago, a gentleman extended his hand and said: "I am GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey. I know you and want you to know me." Afterwards, in the confidences of fellow-passengers on the sea, he said: "The value of success is not so much in the things it enables you to do as the consideration it gives you in the minds of others. I have been successful, and I want that understood and appreciated." In this incident came out the character of the man. The freshness, the frankness, the unspoiled joy of the boy, as happy over the things which gave pleasure and importance to his friends, as he felt sure they would be over his own advancement.

The financial distress which caused hard times in 1894 and 1895 produced a widespread spirit of pessimism and despair. It resurrected the question, "Is life worth the living?" which had been discussed nightly at Athenian dinners in the time of Plato and Socrates. The doubt is not American. Its most emphatic affirmation is evidenced in the life and career of our friend. He was an illustration of what is possible under American conditions and with American opportunities, with equal laws for all, and no class or privilege barring the way to the highest places in the land. At 19 he was a graduate of Rutgers College, and for six years teaching school and studying law; and at 25 he was called to the bar and began his battle with and in the world. Without money or influence, but with brains, education, health, industry, and character, his was the typical beginning of most of the youth of our country. His confidence in himself and his future led to an early marriage and an ideal domestic life.

At 53 he was among the foremost citizens of his State in every department of its activities. He was a leader in his profession of the law and of his political party; he had been repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens in positions of trust and power; he had accumulated a fortune and was Vice-President of the United States. The idle and the incompetent will find no comfort here for their favorite theory that life is luck. He had the good fortune to be descended from that mixed Dutch-English ancestry which has the inspiration of glorious traditions of civil and religious liberty, of literature and adventure, of art and arms, of indomitable endurance, of conquest over all obstacles, and of strenuous endeavor which no difficulties can discourage.

It was his happy lot to have his career to work out in this Republic and in the latter half of this marvelous nineteenth century. With these advantages, common to millions, fortune withdrew her assistance, and the brilliant example we contemplate was the result of the energy and ability of this fine specimen of a self-made man. At the threshold of his career, by profession and membership, he proclaimed himself a Christian, and as he began so he continued until his death, a consistent child of the Church. His was not the religion which in Jonathan Edwards's period filled the churches with terror and in our time empties their pews, but the religion of the Evangelist Moody, which rests upon the Golden Rule. Preferring always his own way, he recognized with a broad charity that the paths pursued by others led to the same heaven and could be more easily trod by them. He had no aggressive faith which fought on dogma other creeds and sects, but he was at all times active in the good works which are common to all creeds and all sects.

The scholar in politics is the familiar theme for academic discussion. His duty to participate all admit, his usefulness is often doubted. He too frequently lacks that touch with affairs and knowledge of men which are necessary to give him the weight in party councils due to his character and culture. The business man in politics is the hope of the present and future. The measures we carry here are reflected in the markets of the world and react upon the farm, the factory, the furnace, and the mine. Their influence for good or evil is felt in every home. They tie government and its policies so closely to the manufacturer, merchant, farmer, and mechanic that business is politics and politics is business. Men of fortune or of large affairs often affect contempt for those in public life and denounce with unbridled license the conduct of national, State, and municipal matters. They complain bitterly of taxes and the burden of government. They are entitled to no sympathy. They are suffering, if at all, from their own want of appreciation of their duties as citizens and of patriotism.

Mr. HOBART was, during his whole career, the lawyer and man

of business, who keenly understood and laboriously lived up to a high ideal of citizenship. His party found him at the caucus and at the polls. He had time for conventions and public meetings. He could promote the best interests of his State by service in its legislature, or remain in retirement while working diligently for the nomination and election of those best fitted for the offices to be filled. Charles James Fox said of Edmund Burke that "he was right, but right too soon." His speeches emptied the House of Commons in his time, but in our day are text-book and manual for British statesmen. Statesmen and reformers of this prophetic order sow the seed, but they do not govern. Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Lovejoy, and John Brown created conditions which made it possible for Lincoln to act. Successful leaders grapple with the workaday elements about them and, combining the conscience and intelligence of the hour, solve the problems which more immediately concern their constituents and their country.

The Vice-President was of this class. He was not troubled with illusions nor bound by theories. He pitied the man who perpetually longs for the good old times and mourns the decadence of the present, and sympathized with the far more useful one who is providing for the unborn millions of the coming century. His lot was with neither. Acute questions—financial, industrial, international, or moral—are always knocking at the door. Their settlement is vital to the position of the country among nations, or to the comfort and happiness of its people. Mr. HOBART was not a State builder nor a prophet, but he was among the master workmen who, as the years go by, slowly perfect the structure of government by providing for its present needs and are digging trenches or leading the assault against those who would destroy it.

The Joint Traffic Association was a conference of the thirty-seven railroads which carry the traffic of the country between the interior and the Atlantic coast. Their quarrels and rate cutting injured their investors, demoralized business, and promoted trusts. The members were not capitalists nor speculators, but the hard-headed and able managers of these corporations who had come up from the ranks and adopted the operation of railways as both a career and a profession. Their efforts to cure the evils of the situation were doomed to failure from the jealousies of large companies and the fear of small ones and the lack of any power to enforce their agreements.

By unanimous vote they selected GARRET A. HOBART as arbitrator. The questions submitted to him involved the revenue of the disputants and the movement by one route or another of a vast volume of freight. No judge ever held office by so precarious a tenure or had to decide more important matters. The defeated litigant could refuse to submit or, by carrying a charge of injustice, unfairness, or incapacity into the governing body, compel a resignation. As chairman of the association I was brought in frequent contact with him, his work, and its difficulties. He administered that judicial responsibility for three years, resigning during the first year of his Vice-Presidency. There could be no more significant tribute to his unfailing judgment, tact, and character than the remarkable fact that there was never an appeal from his decisions nor complaint of their fairness and justice. In this demonstration is found the secret of his success.

Very many in our country rise by their own exertions from nothing to affluence. The rapid evolutions caused by steam, electricity, and invention give numberless opportunities for the far-sighted and courageous to seize the hand of Fortune before their fellows know of her presence. These capable men of affairs are of two classes—the class who make what others lose and the class who benefit their associates or the community or the whole country by the developments they promote and the enterprises they create. The first are the pirates of society and of business. They are the fathers of communism and the foster fathers of anarchy. The others are among the benefactors of their time. It was the characteristic of our friend that, possessing the far-sighted faculty and having the sense and training to keep the curb of caution upon the promptings of acquisitiveness and imagination, he drew a large circle into his plans, and all shared in the profits of his undertakings.

The founders of the Republic meant to provide for a successor to the President who should be equally worthy of the Chief Magistracy; but the machinery they devised gave the Vice-President no voice in the Government, and created an inevitable antagonism between him and the President. It revived in a form the old historic struggle of the able and ambitious heir for recognition and influence in affairs of state. The contest began during our first Administration. Confidence and cordiality were impossible between the self-centered Washington and the imperious Adams. With Adams and Jefferson was the mutual repulsion of the Puritan and the cavalier. In Jefferson and Aaron Burr the revolutionist was seeking to destroy the patriot. The practical Jackson and the philosophic Calhoun were soon at war. The man of action threatened to hang the theorist if he carried his ideas to their logical conclusions.



With the growth of the country, the strength of parties and their internal dissensions, the Vice-Presidency was thrown to the friends of disappointed candidates and at disaffected States to select the nominee and be appeased. Fillmore and Arthur discarded the friends of the dead President, and Tyler and Johnson reversed their politics and policies. The power in control at the White House and in Congress sought to minimize the Vice-President and make him obscure and innocuous. Happily for Mr. HOBART there was no conflict over candidates in the convention which nominated William McKinley. The partisans of defined policies had selected him as their best exponent in advance. There were no disappointed and vengeful interests to be reconciled. The choice settled upon HOBART as the most fit and available running mate for the Ohio statesman.

Coming thus into this high office, his talent of common sense and his charm of personality made him, from the beginning, the friend and chosen counselor of the President. He lifted the office out of the rut of conventionality and possibility to a position of dignity, usefulness, and trust. He won the warm affection of his party associates and the esteem and respect of his party antagonists. He had the faculty of the wisely busy man of always having plenty of time, and that he shared with his friends in that hearty and healthy companionship which has made his name a hospitable memory at the Capitol. Though he died in his prime, with apparently years of usefulness before him, yet his was a full and rich life and a nobly rounded career. It is fitting that such a man should fall in battle with his armor on. The conspicuousness of his departure gives luster to his example. Statesman, citizen, husband, father, friend, the sum of his worth among us is that he performed with faithfulness and fidelity, with conscientious care and magnetic ardor, all the duties of public and private life.

**Mr. COCKRELL.** Mr. President, I avail myself of the opportunity to-day to join in paying the last public tribute of respect, friendship, and affection to the memory of our late Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART.

His busy, industrious, honorable, and successful life can well be held up as an exemplar to encourage, strengthen, and inspire the young of our great country.

A native of New Jersey, of English and Dutch parentage, born June 3, 1844, he graduated from Rutgers College in 1863, at the age of 19; then taught school and began the study of law; admitted to the bar in 1869; city counsel of Paterson in 1871; in the State legislature in 1873; reelected and made speaker in 1876; in the State senate in 1879, and in 1881 elected president of that body; reelected in 1882; a delegate at large to the Republican national conventions in 1876 and 1880; elected a member of the national committee in 1884, serving continuously until 1896, when nominated for Vice-President; elected and became Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate on March 4, 1897, a comparative stranger personally to many members of this body.

The office of Vice-President of the United States, under our Constitution, is a peculiar one. In the proceedings of the convention that framed our Constitution the office of Vice-President first appears in section 3 of the partial report of the committee of eleven, submitted September 4, 1787, which provided that "the Vice-President shall be ex-officio President of the Senate."

In its discussion Mr. Gerry said:

We might as well put the President himself at the head of the Legislature.

To this Gouverneur Morris replied:

The Vice-President, then, will be the first heir apparent that ever loved his father.

By our Constitution—"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term."

The constitutional qualifications for President and Vice-President are the same—a natural-born citizen "who shall have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident of the United States."

In the election of a Vice-President, "if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

The only express authority given to the Vice-President is in these words: "The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but he shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided."

"In the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States," the Senate chooses a President pro tempore.

"In case of the removal of the President of the United States from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

"The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

No authority is given to fill any vacancy in the office of Vice-President in any case. When the office becomes vacant from any cause, it so remains until another Vice-President is elected. As President of the Senate the Vice-President presides over its deliberations and transactions of business according to the rules and regulations made by the Senate and sees to their enforcement. It is at times a trying and delicate position. In the one hundred and eleven years of our constitutional existence, on March 4, 1900, as a nation, there have been 28 Vice-Presidential terms, filled by 24 different persons. Four Vice-Presidents—John Adams, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, and John C. Calhoun—were each elected for two terms, and Clinton and Calhoun each with two different Presidents.

One Vice-President—Richard M. Johnson—failed of election by the Electoral College for the term 1837-1841 and was chosen by the Senate.

One Vice-President—John C. Calhoun—resigned on December 28, 1832.

Three Vice-Presidents—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Martin Van Buren—became Presidents of the United States to succeed the Presidents with whom they were respectively elected as Vice-Presidents.

Four Vice-Presidents became Presidents by the death of the Presidents—John Tyler, by death of President Harrison, April 4, 1841; Millard Fillmore, by the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850; Andrew Johnson, by the death of President Lincoln, April 15, 1865, and Chester A. Arthur, by the death of President Garfield, September 19, 1881.

Twelve of our twenty-four Vice-Presidents were members of the Senate before or after they were Vice-Presidents. Of these twelve, eight, Aaron Burr, Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, John Tyler, George M. Dallas, William R. King, Henry Wilson, and Thomas A. Hendricks, were United States Senators before they were Vice-Presidents; one, John C. Calhoun, resigned the Vice-Presidency to become United States Senator; one, John C. Breckinridge, was Senator after his term as Vice-President; one, Hannibal Hamlin, resigned as Senator to become Vice-President and was afterwards Senator, and one, Andrew Johnson, was Senator before and after his Vice-Presidency and Presidency.

Six Vice-Presidents have died in office: George Clinton on April 20, 1812, Elbridge Gerry on November 23, 1814, William R. King on April 18, 1853, Henry Wilson on November 22, 1875, Thomas A. Hendricks on November 25, 1885, and GARRET A. HOBART on November 21, 1899. Two died in April and four in November.

One out of every four of our Vice-Presidents has died in office. This is a remarkably great mortality. Only two Vice-Presidents, Levi P. Morton and Adlai E. Stevenson, are surviving.

During my service in the Senate we have had seven Vice-Presidents, with only the two survivors.

Vice-President HOBART was one of the twelve Vice-Presidents who had never been a member of the Senate. He soon made himself familiar with the rules and methods of business of the Senate and proved himself to be a good parliamentarian. He was quick in disposing of the business on his desk and in facilitating the procedure of business before the Senate.

He was a man of decided abilities and varied and liberal attainments, with great firmness and decision. In discharging his duties he was eminently fair, impartial, able, and prompt, and by his genial temperament and charming personality was a most acceptable and popular President of the Senate.

It is no disparagement to the twenty-three distinguished Vice-Presidents and Presidents of the Senate who preceded him to say that he had few superiors as President of the Senate.

Personally he was the true gentleman—hopeful, pleasant, generous, and kind.

We shall miss him in this Chamber, but while life remains we shall cherish the kindest remembrance of GARRET A. HOBART, our late President of the Senate and friend.

**Mr. CULLOM.** Mr. President, it is but natural that we should place our offering of affection upon the grave of our dear associate and friend who so recently presided over this body. It is fit that we shall pay tribute to the kindly and great qualities of the late Vice-President in this public manner.

We as Senators of the United States, comprising all shades of public opinion, coming from all sections of our common country,



are animated by a common desire to do honor to the memory of this man whom we had learned to love, and to place upon the perpetual record of the Senate our tribute to his illustrious memory.

I feel that I but express the sentiment of every member of this body when I say that the few years of my acquaintance with GARRET A. HOBART have added to my love for the human race, and have stimulated every fiber of my being to a higher conception of the worth and value of a man of character. The entrance of the Vice-President into the fellowship of this body and his association with us in the administration of affairs have seemed to me to be of great benefit to every Senator.

Vice-President HOBART was an active man of the business world in which he lived. His integrity and good judgment were the bases of a reputation for ability, honor, and justice, which the entire people recognized. No one distrusted his sincerity. All who knew him instinctively relied upon his judgment. His life was stainless, and his whole career, active and successful as it was in every way, contained nothing which, dying, he could wish to blot. Nothing received his approval which was not just and right. I do not recall a single decision made by him in this body which was ever reversed.

He made no hasty rulings, nor did he indulge in careless opinions. Strong in convictions, and with the moral courage to express and be governed by them, he was always tolerant of the views of others. A keen, unerring judge of men, he was charitable in his judgment of them. I do not remember ever hearing a word from his lips or of reading any expression of his which would wound the heart or feelings of another. He was naturally and always broad minded, and his great heart was full of kindness and human sympathy. His loyalty to his friends reached in its intensity the point of genuine chivalry. He was an earnest speaker, an excellent and successful lawyer, and it is not strange that he was chosen by great interests to arbitrate their differences, as has been referred to to-day. He was by nature a judge and counselor.

Mr. President, the great mystery of death in all the ages has challenged the wisdom of men for its solution, and to-day, after countless efforts in consideration of the problem, mankind is quite as helpless and unsettled as it was six thousand years ago.

The approach of death, whether it appears in the silence and quiet of the peaceful home or in the midst of the thunder of battle, with the attendant struggle of warfare and carnage, always reaches the same result—ultimate rest, the rest and quiet of the grave.

The life of the busy, active public man, who has dealt with the affairs of his time with care and skill and good judgment, finds its close just as simply and certainly as that of the humblest person who wrought out his own salvation while on the earth. And yet this life of ours is but a stage upon the shores of time which leads to an eternal future. It is but the portal to a long home awaiting us. If the experiences which have accompanied us upon the earth have brought honor and fame and have given us comfort and peace in life, we may have just hope in the coming future.

Vice-President HOBART, in a degree beyond that of most men of his time, was active and powerful in his chosen field of labor. He built up a reputation for simple, honest performance of duty which all of us may well emulate. His passing from life was like that of a good man who had performed his duty upon the earth. He was not ashamed to meet his Judge. His was a story to be commended, a life to be loved and copied. The world was better for the presence of and the kindly life of GARRET A. HOBART.

A few months ago Vice-President HOBART was in the vigor of health. Disease seized upon him. He sickened and died. Such is the weakness of human life. Health, energy, power yesterday; death to-day. The great spirit of the great man is gone to the God who gave it. In his death the Senate has suffered a great loss. He was a man of wonderful qualities. Among these were energy, industry, judgment, courage, integrity, and great common sense. As the presiding officer of this body, no Senator, I am sure, ever felt for an instant that there was the slightest disposition on the part of the Vice-President to do or to allow an injustice.

The fact that the news of his untimely death brought to each member of this body the keen pain of personal bereavement is in itself a higher tribute than any Senator can express.

His close attachment for the President was as rare as it was generous and beautiful. The undisturbed harmony between the two was creditable to each, a gratification to our people. Mr. HOBART was a whole-hearted patriot. He loved his country, its institutions, and the flag. He had no false pride. He was a model citizen and an equally model official. He was never unmindful of duty and was rarely absent from the chair which by the people he had been called to fill. Indeed, we all know now that this sense of duty kept him at his post when the dictates of health enjoined otherwise.

Mr. President, in these days of trial—for they are days of trial—to all men charged with official duty it is well to dwell upon the

examples of faithful, conscientious men, who strive to do right as God gives them to see the right. And a recital of the noble deeds and manly virtues of great men who pass away benefits the nation. The Vice-President loved justice. His sense of fairness made him the friend of the people and the people his friend. His love for fair dealing and common honesty was a natural sentiment and without doubt was the controlling reason which caused his influence to be sought by men of affairs and his methods to be followed high in the councils of the State and nation. That peculiar quality of clear-sightedness in important matters seemed to clothe him with wisdom in his official station and directed him with unerring certainty. His utterances as the presiding officer of the Senate were clear, correct, and never confused. His method of accurate statement impressed his associates with the force and strength of his opinions.

I have said that in his death the Senate suffered a great loss. The great event which took him from our midst in his strong manhood was a dispensation not easily borne by the members of the Senate. But the life we live imposes burdens upon all of us. We must assume and bear our responsibilities in order that we may become worthy of the rewards of our own lives. We must make friends with adversity and strike hands with sorrow that we may not forget our obligations to humanity. We can not determine that all our ways shall be cast in pleasant places, nor can we elect that we shall enjoy a future of peaceful quiet. But whatever betides us, let us bravely bear our responsibilities as he did, and submit, like him, without murmuring, to the burdens which may press upon us. Then may the future bring to us, as it did to him, the acclaim, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. President, we miss his genial presence, the ring of his cheerful voice, the warm grasp of his hand. He sleeps the sleep that knows no awakening, but he will live with us all in our memory. "Many times and oft" will we find ourselves looking for a face which we can not see and listening for a voice which we can not hear. But the grave is not the end. We look beyond to the great fact of immortality and we cling to the fact that we are immortal; that there is light and life beyond the grave, and, comforted by such reflections, we can say of departed friends:

Hail and farewell.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, so much has been said, and not too much, and said so well, concerning the character of the late Vice-President of the United States, that I shall conform to the strictest propriety if I limit my remarks to a brief statement of the impressions which that character produced upon me, impressions which will remain so long as I shall have the power to retain them.

As he appeared to me, Mr. HOBART was a man of very simple character. There were no intricacies in his composition; and yet the simple character has many moods and phases, and it will best serve my present purpose to consider him in certain several aspects in which that character presented itself. As presiding officer of this body his discharge of his functions was marked by great alertness of perception, a perfectly clear conception of what was transpiring, a simple impartiality in decision, and, above all, Mr. President, by an administrative ability which expedited the business of this body without precipitately hurrying it. This is no small commendation; and he possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which made him an ideal presiding officer.

Something has been said in the remarks that have preceded mine as to his influence as a Vice-President. I do not think, Mr. President—indeed, I do not know from anything I have ever read or heard—that any predecessor of Mr. HOBART has ever exercised over public affairs that marked and persistent and beneficial influence that he did. There was something in the large composition of the man which necessarily impressed itself upon every situation, social, business, or political, with which he was brought into contact. And accordingly we all felt here, irrespective of party, that our deliberations were being guided by a serene, just, and impartial intelligence, which we now miss so greatly because it has gone forever.

As a member of a great political party Mr. HOBART was a man of the clearest political convictions. He believed implicitly in the cardinal and axiomatic principles of that great organization, which to him were the directing forces toward national prosperity. He was tolerant of the opinions of others, but firm in the assertion of his own; and in a time of great national exigency, when the honor of this country was at stake, when its dignity was imperiled, and when its safety was not altogether assured, his influence was felt more than it was perceived by the senses—was powerfully influential in guiding not only the councils of his party, but the united councils of this nation in the events which preceded and which continued throughout the recent war.

But, Mr. President, it is always best to consider a character like Mr. HOBART, or any character, indeed, as a man, because after all it is as a man that history will consider the best and the bravest before she gathers up his ashes into her everlasting urn and



impresses upon it her indelible inscription. As I said, he was a man of great simplicity of personal character. He had been fortunate in life in all respects. If aught has ever been said against him, I never heard of it or saw it in print. He seems to have pursued the even tenor of his way among his neighbors and also in the lofty walks of public life unscathed by criticism, unslandered by adverse report. What his purposes were in the long life which seemed to lay before him I do not know. Doubtless he had ambitions. He had a right to have them. He might well, like the dark astrologer aspiring for empire, have consulted the stars in their course and said:

Is it wrong to make the fancy minister to hope,  
To fill the air with pretty toys of air,  
And clutch fantastic scepters moving toward me?

But if he had such ambitions, Mr. President, they were noble ambitions. If he sought popularity, it was the popularity which was aspired to by Lord Mansfield—that which follows and not that which is run after. He was entitled to conceive and cherish the loftiest ambitions. Life seemed to spread out all beautiful and most extended before him. It passed almost in an hour.

But irrespective of any dreams of ambition or of the future in any aspect which he may have entertained, he had assured to him and he died in the full enjoyment of that which is superior to and more precious than the realization of any dream of that kind. In that heaven on earth known as home, in all of his social relations, in the prosperity of his material conditions, in everything which goes to make up a happy and contented life, he had entitled himself, and had "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," without having to wait for that old age in which these things are hoped for.

But, Mr. President, he has left us. He will not return to us, but we shall go to him. He has penetrated the cloud. He has gone beyond the curtain. He has solved the great riddle which mankind for generations and generations has been reading in vain, and it only remains to say that the sacred soil of his State, which has gathered into its unreturning bosom for generations from colonial times, through Revolutionary times, and through all the history of our Government, the bodies of so many noble men, scholars, patriots, and men of affairs, holds no more sacred form than that of GARRET A. HOBART.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the century which has just closed has enfolded in its archives the names of a large number of magnificent men, but I doubt if in its vast sweep across the area of time it has recorded the history of a more perfectly rounded American character than that of GARRET A. HOBART. That is a very great character, Mr. President. It had its origin centuries ago. It has been improving in its characteristics, its attributes, its strength, and its perfectness during all the time since it first was known to the world—the character of an American citizen. The public requirements of American character have been increasing in their intensity from year to year and century to century, so that a public man who is brought in contact with the universal observation of mankind in a great office such as Mr. HOBART held undergoes the close, careful inspection of all classes of these seventy-five or eighty millions of people, and that observation extends even farther than our own continent and reaches to other countries. Now, when it can be said of an American brought under this great lens of inspection that he has stood the test in every particular, that he has proved himself worthy of this lofty citizenship and the confidence of this great people, what higher eulogy can the tongue of man pronounce upon him?

Mr. HOBART appeared to me to be as nearly a perfect representation of the manhood, of the grandeur, of the nobility of this American character as any man I have ever read of—certainly as nearly as any man I have ever seen. In establishing this great position for himself we find that he had no adventitious aid. It has been the work of the development of a noble nature under institutions suited to its perfection. So that in his character and in his conduct this Government receives honor and praises among men.

It has been said here that we miss him from the Senate. We do miss him, not because his place can not be supplied among the great Americans who might be put in his position, but unfortunately in our system of government there is no opportunity to supply the loss, and it is a very serious matter, particularly to the Senate of the United States. Twice have I witnessed this occurrence since I have had a place in this body. The Government of the United States, and particularly the Senate, loses one of its great balancing and determining powers on the death of the Vice-President. There is no opportunity to substitute him in his power to give a casting vote on matters of legislation or in confirmations to office. It sometimes happens—yes, very often happens in circumstances of political exigency—that the vote of the Vice-President of the United States is necessary to determine questions in which the people of the present age and of coming generations are profoundly interested.

In this respect his office is higher in its importance than that of the President of the United States and is nearer to the people, as the legislative power, in which the Vice-President may participate, is higher than the veto power of the President.

In his person the people at large have their only direct representative in the lawmaking power of Congress, and it is a grand thought that their will, expressed in the vote of the Vice-President, decides all questions when the Senate is equally divided.

We have lost that power out of the Senate, and while we can supply, and do supply from our own body, a presiding officer who is worthy of the situation in every possible respect, we can not confer upon the presiding officer the power to cast a vote in case of an equal division of the Senate. So that in his death under the circumstances the Government is bereaved and the Senate has lost an immense force. It may turn out not to be unfortunate. At the same time it is the striking out of a wheel or a power in the Government of the United States which we can not supply, and in that respect I look upon the death of our Vice-President as a great public calamity.

It was his honor to participate, as has been remarked here to-day, in some of the most eventful facts in the history of the American Union. It has been many years, Mr. President, if ever, since any Vice-President from that desk announced the passage of a measure of greater importance than that which declared war against Spain. Out of the passage of that bill has come the emancipation of races, scattered almost around the entire world, from Bourbon rule; from that last remnant of tyranny, which now has departed forever from this hemisphere, and, I may say, from the Pacific Ocean. That was a great opportunity to GARRET A. HOBART, and I wish he could have lived to realize, as he would have realized, the great blessings that will flow to mankind from that grand declaration.

But it seems that it was not the will of Providence that this beautiful character should dwell among us longer. It was our good fortune that we should have the benefit of his councils and his example. If any man within my acquaintance has ever been taken away from happier circumstances than those which surrounded him I am unconscious of it. He abounded in wealth built up by his own hands, so that he really lived under his own vine and fig tree, planted with his own hands. He was surrounded by family ties such as few men in the world boast of or ever enjoy, ties that were the tenderest and the truest that a noble woman can create about the heart of true man. He had the universal friendship of this grand Republic, from the greatest to the least, without distinction of persons and without stint.

Upon his magnificent form sat the very beauty of health, power, and the glory of a splendid manhood. There was nothing needed by GARRET HOBART, it seemed to me, to make his life completely happy. But he was called, as all men must be called. It has frequently occurred to me that it ought to have been painful to him to separate himself from the good fortunes by which he was surrounded here, but when he was called he answered like a child called by its mother or father and said, "Here, Lord, am I," and he passed away from this life without a regret, it seems, except on the part of those who knew him and loved him.

No smoother, quieter, or more gentle death has any man died in this land, and when we come to understand how and why it was, as explained by the Senator from New York [Mr. DEWEY] to-day, we find that he lived and acted a Christian life; not professing Christianity and failing to observe its injunctions, but he lived a Christian life, and "his works do follow him." So when the summons came to this magnificent man he quietly laid down all of the splendors, all of the attractions, all of the charms of life, called his family about him and bade them quietly adieu, having made all preparations for the disposal of his body after death. Who would not say, "Let my last end be like his"?

He has left in this Chamber, Mr. President, a very sweet memory; one not merely honored, but a memory that is beloved by his associates here. I have never heard a criticism or ill-natured remark made about GARRET A. HOBART while he was Vice-President and in the occupancy of the Presidency of the Senate. It is wonderful that under his Presidency we could pass through the scenes that we have here, wrought up almost to the pitch of exasperation at times by party conflicts and differences of opinion about matters of the greatest possible moment—wonderful that in the midst of all our excitements we were all the friends, the warm personal friends, of the late Vice-President of the United States.

I will read a roll of the Vice-Presidents, of whom he was the last: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, Daniel D. Tompkins, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, John Tyler, George M. Dallas, Millard Fillmore, William R. King, John C. Breckinridge, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, William A. Wheeler, Chester A. Arthur, Thomas A. Hendricks, Levi P. Morton, Adlai E. Stevenson, and GARRET A. HOBART.

In that illustrious roll of great statesmen, some of whom have



impressed themselves upon the world until, we may well say, their memory will last for all time, there is the last name, which we honor to-day, who was unpretending in his course of life, who appeared not to be an ambitious man, but who carried wisdom and justice in his bosom and friendship in his heart, love for his race, his fellow-man, and for his country.

As he loved us, so we love and revere his memory.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, in paying my tribute of respect and affection to the memory of our late Vice-President, I am naturally reminded of his relations and those of Mrs. Hobart to the State of New Hampshire. As Merrimack County, during the closing years of the last century, was the pioneer region of the Granite State, where Daniel Webster first saw the light of day, with the smoke from no hearthstone rising over the frozen hills between the rude chimney of his father's home and the settlements on the rivers of Canada, so during the earlier years of the present century Coos County was the frontier section, close up to the Canadian border, narrowed almost to a point by the eager pressure of the Green Mountain boys of Vermont on the west and the sturdy woodsmen of Maine on the east. In this county of Coos, in its primitive days, strong and God-fearing men and women pierced the damp wilderness, conquered the frosts and snowdrifts, tilled the rough and rocky land, and went on amid such surroundings to cultivate and develop the noblest aspirations for themselves and their descendants for their State and their country.

Born in this county of Coos from English and New York ancestry, Addison W. Hobart, son of Roswell Hobart, as a boy, moved to New Jersey and became a school-teacher, later a prosperous and respected merchant. From the same frontier county of Coos also went to New Jersey one of her best sons, Socrates Tuttle, who became likewise a school-teacher and afterwards a lawyer of ability, eminence, and success. From the families of these two New Hampshire men, who were intimate friends in their new home, came GARRET A. HOBART, for whom we now mourn, and his helpful and devoted wife, in the presence of whose sacred grief we should to-day speak with the utmost tenderness and sympathy.

The Vice-President was a man of rare gifts of person, mind, and manners; never acting with boisterous force in affairs nor with fierce energy in oratory, but possessed of the highest native intelligence, assisted by the most ample culture and marvelously blessed with the most potent ability to meet the strongest men of the country in business negotiations, in legal contests, and in political management, and to control and influence their actions according to his plans and desires. He was fortunate in his preparatory education, and also in his college course, which ended at an early age and gave him an opportunity, like his father and his wife's father, to fasten his hold upon what he had learned and to prepare to make use of it with readiness and power through that best of discipline, which has helped to form the characters and give success to the careers of so many of America's public men—a period of patient service as a school-teacher.

Then he studied law, entered upon its practice, and became successful as a lawyer before he interested himself in the political struggles of his city, county, and State. He had valuable training during repeated terms of service in the legislature, and while presiding as the chosen official head in each of its branches he enjoyed unusual opportunities for the complete exercise and improvement of his highest faculties. It was through all these experiences, doing his part well in every function, whether small or large, that he made himself wise and cautious, able and strong, cultivated perfect self-control, secured the supreme confidence of his associates in every station, and finally came to exhibit those traits of character which gave to him the supreme successes of his life, his worldly riches, and his last and highest public honors, those of the Vice-Presidency.

My own personal relations with Mr. HOBART, beginning with political associations of many years ago, were most cordial, based upon that mutual respect which is essential, I think, to perfect friendship; and those relations were without a break or a flaw at any time. I am therefore not willing now to coolly analyze his mental characteristics or to speak discriminately of his merits in private life and in public station. For such a purpose this date is too near the time of his obsequies, where we saw so many of his countrymen coming from miles around his home, quietly thronging the streets of Paterson and giving mute recognition of the great loss that had come to them through the death of their most distinguished citizen. Their affection for him brought them to his bier; and it is only of that side of his character which evoked such affection that I am willing to speak to-day.

Sometimes it is possible that kind and tender hearted men are too weak for the great affairs of life, private and public. Yet it can not be successfully maintained as a general assertion that the strong men of this world have been unamiable in their relations either with their families or their fellows. In truth, the contrary, I think, is the case. Those who have been the sweetest and gentlest of men in ordinary life have been also the strongest and

the bravest when great and worthy exigencies have called upon them for courageous action. It must not be said only of the warriors that—

The bravest are the tenderest—  
The loving are the daring.

It may be also said of those in civic station that some of the noblest and most heroic deeds of history have been performed by the quietest and most affectionate of men.

At all events, he whose career we now eulogize never was called weak or undecided when strength and decision were needed. He had sufficient will power and could strenuously exert himself whenever the occasion required him to do so. Does anyone doubt that in any possible emergency of life that we can conceive of in which he might have been called to act firmness and strength of character would have been shown sufficient to stamp him as one of the strongest of men?

But how gentle was his nature to all around him. His joyous looks, his smiles of humor, his words of greeting, commendation, and advice made him the most pleasing of comrades, the truest, sweetest, and dearest of friends. No effort is needed at this moment on the part of any one of us who has served with him in this Chamber to see him, in the mind's eye, courteously and graciously presiding over the Senate, heeding the rights of all, giving to everyone his due, offending no one, and drawing to himself a respect and affection from all his companions which will never fade as long as his memory lingers in their minds and hearts.

The thoughts of our departed friend should always be accompanied by a vivid faith that he is immortal, is even now with all his heart and soul serving the Creator of his being in a world more wonderful, more glorious and happier than this in which we are left behind. Such faith in a future state can not be driven from the minds of men. That it is given to us to see in this life, even with limited vision, the countless stars of heaven, each one the center of a solar system like that which we call our own, whose vastness appalls the mind with its visible immensity; that we are allowed to perceive the wonders of the earth and ocean, what God has created and what man has wrought; that we are permitted to know and feel the reality of the existence of the souls of men and each one the existence of his own soul; and yet that at the end of a short stage of being on this planet we are doomed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, when the mere body dies, to be annihilated, to be known no more by others, to become ourselves forever unconscious—nobody believes in such a cruel fate for all mankind. Everyone has hope and faith in immortality. The change is to be a solemn one, but who would prefer annihilation?

Nor are we in the life to come to be merely disembodied spirits. Such a transition is not conceivable. We are to possess material bodies, not the same we now have, less earthy, more spiritual, than those we trust, but still material bodies, exploring the great physical orbs about us, learning what they are, beginning to comprehend the mysteries of their vastness. Then also shall we meet those who have gone before us.

When the mists have risen above us,  
As the Father knows his own;  
Face to face with those who love us,  
We shall know as we are known.

We may clasp hands with the Master; and—who can tell?—possibly in some far-off time, yet after a period short compared with the full measure of our immortal existence, we may be permitted humbly to look upon the great white throne and Him who sits thereon. Without a doubt I believe that our friend whom we have lost here now lives—the same soul that we knew and loved—but endowed with a new body and a glorified spirit, inhabiting some one of the stars which nightly shine upon us, impress us with a deep conviction of our immortality, and subdue us into awe and reverence for the great Creator of the universe.

The city of our God  
Her gates shall open wide,  
And through her streets and portals broad  
Shall pour a living tide.

There no more night shall be,  
And death shall reign no more;  
There shall be no more sea,  
No partings on the shore.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the death of Mr. HOBART was both a loss to the country and a deep personal sorrow to his friends, of whom no man ever had more. Of the qualities of mind and heart which make it possible to say this without going beyond the limits of simple truth, there is much to be said. But there was one conspicuous public service rendered by Mr. HOBART which I think has not been understood, and certainly has not been adequately appreciated. He restored the Vice-Presidency to its proper position and lifted it up before the people to the dignity and importance which it merits. The decline of the Vice-Presidency in political weight and popular estimation has been an unfortunate development of the last fifty years. In our regard for that office



and in our treatment of it we have departed utterly from the wise conception of the founders of our Government. The framers of the Constitution intended that the Vice-President should be, in all respects, in ability, in reputation, in weight of character, and in his standing before the people, on a plane of absolute equality with the President. We have but to turn to the original clause of the Constitution, amended so long ago that it is well-nigh forgotten, and there find the proof of this statement.

In that clause it was provided that the electors in each State should vote for two persons from different States without naming the office voted for, and that the man receiving the highest vote in all the electoral colleges should be President and the one receiving the next highest should be Vice-President. In other words, the electors were to vote for two men who were equally fit to be President, and one was to have the first and the other the second place. This system led to the tie between Jefferson and Burr in 1801, the dangerous intrigue in the House to supplant the former by the latter, and the consequent amendment of the Constitution compelling the electors to indicate the office voted for. The amendment was undoubtedly necessary, but it does not touch in any way the original conception of the makers of the Constitution, nor should it ever have been allowed to affect it.

According to that conception, the Vice-President, placed on equal level in choice, was to be a man not only fit to succeed to the Presidency in case of death or disability, but was marked out by his position as the natural successor when the four or the eight years' term of his associate had expired. In this way Adams succeeded Washington and Jefferson succeeded Adams. Then, again, after a long interval, Van Buren went from the Vice-Presidency to the White House. Since that time the conception of the framers has faded and grown dim. The Vice-Presidency has been treated too often by party conventions either as a convenient and honorable shelf upon which an eminent man might quietly close his career, or as a consolation prize to be awarded to the faction in the party which had failed to win the highest place. In the first case the country ran the risk of having a Vice-President incapable, from age or perhaps other causes, of carrying the responsibilities of the Presidency if they were forced upon him; and in the second they had a Vice-President who lived in strained and distant relations with the White House, and if suddenly called to occupy it brought a change of men and of measures when the people had voted for policies and executors of policies who should be continuous in action for four years.

So far has this misconception and this false treatment of the Vice-Presidency gone that it is almost universally looked upon as certain political extinction for any man with a career before him, still more with hopes of the Presidency, to accept the second place in the Government, to which he is chosen by the votes of the entire American people. Such ideas and such a practice are bad for the Government, complete perversions of the intentions of the framers, and breed conditions which are potentially dangerous. Out of this neglect and misconception Mr. HOBART silently lifted his great office merely by the manner in which he filled it and performed its duties. Quietly, firmly, and with perfect tact he asserted the dignity of his high position, never going too far and always far enough. Without knowing exactly why, people suddenly came to realize that there was a Vice-President of the United States, that he held the second position in the Government, and that, with the exception of the President, he was the only man in the country holding office by the vote of the entire people. In the same way the old and true conception of the Vice-Presidency in relation to the Administration reappeared. Instead of holding aloof or remaining indifferent to the conduct of the Government, Mr. HOBART regarded himself as a part of the Administration and as a representative of the policies which that Administration had been chosen to carry into effect—as one of the President's friends, advisers, and supporters, equally interested with him in the success of the measures to which they were alike committed.

As presiding officer of the Senate he fulfilled carefully and thoroughly every duty of the place. He abandoned once for all the bad habit which had grown up of submitting nearly every question of order to the Senate and ruled promptly and well on all these points, as every presiding officer ought to do. In these ways he steadily elevated the Vice-Presidency in the estimation of the people, and made the office what the framers of the Constitution intended it to be.

When he came to Washington he was but little known to the people of the United States outside his native State of New Jersey. When he died the whole country grieved, not because the Vice-President was dead, but because GARRET HOBART was gone, who had in a time only too brief impressed himself upon them as a worthy holder of a great office and as a distinguished public man.

It may be that we shall drift back into the old and false idea which has grown up about the Vice-Presidency. It may be that again it will be treated as an office for someone about to retire

from public life, as a consolation prize to a defeated faction, but should this happen I can not believe that it will last, and there will certainly be no excuse for it now, because Mr. HOBART demonstrated plainly to all men the real greatness and importance of the office and has shown that it ought to be one of the great prizes of political life, to be desired by our most ambitious men, and regarded not only for its intrinsic importance, but as a stepping-stone to higher honors. That a man in two years could do this is the strongest evidence of an unusual force of character and of abilities of no common order.

I have dwelt at length upon this point because it has seemed to me that it showed in a very marked way what manner of man Mr. HOBART was. There is, however, much more to be said. I did not have the good fortune to know Mr. HOBART until he came to the Vice-Presidency, but during his service here I came to know him well and to regard him as a most valued friend, and to hope that he had given his friendship to me. He had an unusual capacity for winning affection. No one, I think, could be closely associated with him without becoming sincerely attached to him. His invariable good temper, his cheerful disposition, his sense of humor, his love of fun, all made him a most attractive companion, but beneath these agreeable attributes were much stronger qualities.

In the trying days which preceded the Spanish war, when the country was moving surely toward the last resort of nations, and when doubts and hesitations were apparent in many directions, Mr. HOBART revealed himself to me as a man of strong sense and with a clearness of vision which showed him to be a statesman. When perplexing questions were upon him, he showed in a marked degree that highest of qualities, veracity of mind. He was never muddled with words, entangled with phrases, or lost in the mist of fine sentiments. He never mistook words for things. He saw facts exactly as they were and dealt with them accordingly. He knew that in the conduct of the Government, and especially in times of war, it was sometimes necessary for the public good to disregard individual feelings. However unpleasant such a duty might be, he would not shrink from it, and he never hesitated to tell a needed truth if it was for the benefit of the country, although his tact was such that personal enmity never followed.

I trust and believe that when the history of the momentous times in which he rendered his greatest public services comes to be written he will receive the very high meed of praise which he deserves. Those who knew him and saw him in that eventful period know well what he did and appreciate at their right value the courage, loyalty, and ability which he displayed. We mourn him as a friend, as an eminent and patriotic public servant, faithful to his country in all relations of life. His death, while he was still in his prime, was a grievous loss, not only to those who loved him, but to the country which he loved and which he served so well.

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. President, I did not learn of the date of the eulogies on Vice-President HOBART in time to prepare any elaborate statement upon his life and character. I will limit myself to a brief but sincere tribute of affection and esteem to his memory. I will touch upon his character only as it was exhibited here. I had not that personal acquaintance with the Vice-President which would warrant me in any extended remarks upon his inner life.

But, Mr. President, there are abundant opportunities to discover what material a man is made of when he is placed in the position that Vice-President HOBART was. He was in daily contact with the members of this body; he had to pass upon questions of great moment; and however much his position would seem to screen him from that scrutiny into character which the ordinary man affords, yet there was abundant and ample opportunity to know and to judge of his great merits.

Mr. President, as a presiding officer of this body Vice-President HOBART could be truthfully said to be an ideal one. His judgments were characterized by clearness and comprehension, and by a trait which is rarely possessed—of absolute impartiality. He was a partisan, as all adherents to great political parties are; but in the discharge of his duties as President of this body he was absolutely impartial. It mattered not what the question was, it mattered not whether there was an opportunity to catch the nearest way for political advantage, in every ruling of his it was at once perceived that he was animated solely by the honorable and high purpose to discharge the functions of his great office as befitted the Vice-President of the whole United States and not as the adherent or partisan of any party. The smoke of the battle between adherents and the shoutings of the captains never ascended to the chair which he occupied. There all was calm and serene; justice and impartiality presided there.

Now, Mr. President, with the limited scope of my observation, I can truthfully say that no more kindly or courteous man ever presided over any deliberative assembly in these United States. His kindness of disposition, his courteousness of demeanor, impressed everyone that came in contact with him. There was no show; there was no pretense; but there was the simple performance



of duty by an American elevated to his high position. And, Mr. President, it is one of his highest praises that he was of the noblest and purest type of American manhood, American virtue, American patriotism, American justice, and American impartiality in the discharge of the functions of his great office.

This simple tribute of mine, Mr. President, is sincere. I speak with absolute sincerity in all the remarks that I have made about the deceased Vice-President. I know that his character and his qualities have been portrayed before the Senate to-day in language too eloquent for me to attempt to rival or to equal. I know that they have uttered the living truth. I know that no word of praise that has fallen from the lips of those who have eulogized the deceased Vice-President has been said beyond the truth. I know that all the Senators who have addressed us to-day upon the life of our departed President have been animated solely by a desire to pay their tribute of respect and admiration which we all, as American Senators, feel to the memory of the late Vice-President.

The old Latin maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is surely inapplicable to Vice-President HOBART. His armor of character is so perfect as not to be penetrable by the tongue of detraction however keen, nor by the pen of criticism however hostile. Armed with this character of truth and honor, kindness and courtesy, impartiality and justice, detraction and criticism are alike baffled to find a flaw in the admirable type of manhood which he exhibited.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, occasions like this rob me of what little power of speech nature has given me; and yet I feel that I would not be doing my full duty, occupying the peculiar political attitude I do in this Chamber, if I should now fail to say a word commemorative of the life and virtues of our deceased Vice-President.

My acquaintance with Mr. HOBART began, of course, March 4, 1897. It ended March 4, 1899, having extended through the three memorable sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress. I had heard of him before his nomination to the Vice-Presidency. I had known of him as one citizen would know of a distinguished citizen living in a distant part of the nation. But I had never met him, and I knew of him more particularly as a prominent Republican in high favor with his party on the Atlantic seaboard.

There was nothing in common between the late Vice-President and myself politically; we were antipodal. He was a most pronounced Republican; I an equally pronounced Populist. He believed in the doctrines of his party; I did not and do not. He did not believe in the doctrines of my party. And yet, Mr. President, on this solemn occasion it affords me a mournful pleasure to be able to testify to the high personal worth and character of this distinguished citizen. There was much in the character of GARRET A. HOBART that was lovable. He was a sincere and truthful man. He was an intelligent and honest man, always actuated by the highest and purest of motives.

It is sometimes said that men are not entitled to any particular mention or credit for discharging their duties. I do not believe in that saying. In these days and in this generation, where greed is pushing for power and sometimes abusing it, to find one of pronounced political proclivities and opinions who can withstand the appeals and the cajolery of his party and discharge his duty fully and well in the face of public sentiment is so rare as to require recognition and notice.

Of course my acquaintance with the distinguished deceased was not such as to permit me to speak at length of his virtues. And yet, Mr. President, it is not necessary to have known a man throughout his entire career to enable one to form something of an estimate of his character and his characteristics. The late Vice-President was a typical American. There was nothing of snobbishness in his character. Whatever he was was upon the surface, it was noticeable by all men. He was a product not only of the soil in which he sleeps, but he was a product of American institutions, and was thoroughly American in all his habits, thoughts, instincts, and purposes.

I feel, Mr. President, something of a personal loss in the death of Mr. HOBART. When he, on the 4th of March, 1897, stood at the desk you now occupy and I listened to his address to this Chamber and to the country, there came over me a thought that possibly this man intends to revolutionize the rules and violate the traditions of the Senate that had stood unchallenged for over a hundred years. I now recognize that possibly I was oversuspicious and somewhat hypercritical at the time. As time wore on and I became more familiar with this distinguished citizen I learned his many virtues and his high character. I found him to be a man of supreme courage at all times and under all circumstances, dealing justly with all Senators and with all having business before this great body.

I would say, Mr. President, my estimate of Mr. HOBART is that he possessed in a rare degree those qualities which would make a judicial officer. His temperament was judicial. While he was rapid and accurate in the transaction of business, he was always just and considerate of the rights and welfare of others.

Mr. President, on more than one occasion this friend of ours showed me acts of kindness that it would be impossible for me to forget; and throughout the years, whether they be few or many, that may be allotted to me on earth I shall look back to the Fifty-fifth Congress with kindly recollections of this distinguished man, who has been untimely taken from his family and his country.

Death, Mr. President, is a peculiar thing. Men are born to die, and they die to live again. I am of that number who believe in the immortality of the human soul and in the undying faith of the Christian. Our friend is not dead. He has simply passed through a transition state that will enable him to live in glory and immortality. To his wife and to his child goes out the unfeigned sympathy of the people of this nation, regardless of station, regardless of political alignment. His memory is sacred to all. And the saddest of all is that he was called before his time from the scenes of life and the active duties incumbent upon him.

Mr. President, it would be useless for me to say more. If I were to write the epitaph of this distinguished man, I would chisel upon the shaft that stands above his mortal remains the words: "Here lies an honest man, the noblest work of God."

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, the State of New Jersey mourns with the Union of all the States in the untimely death of her distinguished son, GARRET A. HOBART. Great as the loss has been to the nation, the blow has fallen with heavier force and with the sense of a personal and intimate loss upon the people of the city and State among whom his busy and useful life has been spent. He was born in the State of New Jersey. His youth and early manhood, his college days, and the ripening seasons of his life were passed amid the familiar scenes and the friendly faces of his native home, and at the last, when the inevitable summons came, he died in the city which mourned him as its most illustrious citizen and in the State to which he brought so much honor and distinction. If the State gave him birth and education, training and experience, home and success, he, too, was generous to New Jersey, for he brought new honors to the old Commonwealth, he reflected new glory upon its career, already bright with the achievements of the distinguished patriots who had preceded him, and he returned with thousandfold interest the bounty of his generous parent.

His was a life of usefulness. All his abilities centered about that pivot of action and conduct. He believed that the only aristocracy and the true aristocracy was the aristocracy of useful men and useful women. He lived loyally by that principle through all his days. He exemplified it in his boyhood among the farms of Monmouth County. It was the principle which guided him through his undergraduate days at Rutgers College. It animated his early life as a law student and as a follower of the law. It was the magic wand which brought him the gifts of success in all his undertakings, in his private and domestic life, in his business and political career, and, finally, in the lofty sphere of public activity to which at the call of the people he was summoned. He had not only the desire to be useful, but he knew how to be useful. There was no waste of effort either in his intention or in the application of it. He was not led aside into bypaths. He followed the direct road to usefulness by the shortest route. Thus he accomplished great deeds of usefulness for his city, his State, and his country. It was the legacy he most desired to leave for his fellow-citizens.

Loyalty was no less a striking feature of his character. He came of a loyal, patriotic ancestry, and the influence of that heritage was manifest in all the phases of his busy, useful life. He was loyal to his home, to his city, to his State, and to his country. He was loyal to the great principles of liberty upon which the fathers founded this Government. From his early youth he was led to believe in the wisdom, the justice, and the patriotism of the Republican party. He never swerved in his loyalty to that belief, and all the activities of his energetic political career were devoted to the maintenance and the strengthening of that party and its principles. He was loyal to his friends because he believed friendship to be a sacred association. He was loyal to his country because he believed that within the United States God in His wisdom had established the highest and noblest form of government yet given to man. He served his country, his fellow-man, and his God with a loyalty that marked him as a man apart.

From his young manhood he had taken a deep interest in public affairs. With him this inclination seemed to be the outcome of a special genius for public and political life. He might, indeed, have spent all his days in the public service from the day when fresh from his law studies he was summoned to political office in his own city and country. The ability with which these earlier tasks were discharged made clear the path before him when it was desirable in the interests of his constituency that he should represent his country in the State legislature. In the legislative halls of his own State he rapidly made an enviable reputation as a faithful legislator, a wise public servant, and a man whose integrity and honesty of purpose no man ever questioned. He was barely over 30 when he was chosen speaker of the assembly. A few



years later he became president of the senate. In both these positions he displayed the same grasp of parliamentary practice, the same dispatch of public business which were so strongly revealed in his career as presiding officer of this body.

Gradually, step by step, he increased his sphere of activity and influence. He became a power in the politics of his own State. He became a factor in the politics of the nation. For years he represented the State of New Jersey on the national Republican committee, and during all this time he worked with unceasing energy for the success of the party and its candidates wherever they might be. His political acumen became traditional. His judgment on political matters was regarded as unerring. His loyalty was a constant inspiration. His zeal accomplished results where others failed. Not a few of the successes of the Republican party in New Jersey and elsewhere were due to the remarkable combination of qualities and activities found in GARRET A. HOBART.

Popularity came to him as naturally as if it were an endowment of his birth. He made friends as easily as he kept them. To meet him was to come under the influence of a gentle, lovable, sunny, affectionate nature such as few men have the fortune to possess. Strong as he was in his beliefs, courageous as he was in his convictions, and unyielding in his sense of right and honor, it seemed impossible for him to make an enemy. He dwelt in an atmosphere which impelled men toward him. Add to this a mental equipment of the highest order, and the secret of his success in winning success is disclosed.

The people of his own State knew him and loved him long before his great and good qualities as a man and as a statesman became known to all men. New Jersey had tried him through a long period of years. In everything he had been called upon to do for his State or for his people he had done more than the full measure of his duty. He had always surpassed even the fond expectations of those who expected the most of him. He had endeared himself, as few sons of New Jersey have ever done, to all the people of his State, and when the national convention of Republican delegates summoned GARRET A. HOBART to be a standard bearer with William McKinley, New Jersey felt that at last her honored son had come into the legacy that was his and her due.

How the Vice-President bore himself since that day in July, 1896, when he was called upon to be a candidate for the second highest office in the gift of the people it is not my province to attempt to describe. I am here to-day to testify to the love that New Jersey bore for her distinguished and lamented son—gone, alas, too early to his long rest; to testify to the honor and distinction that Vice-President HOBART conferred upon the State, which mingles tears over his untimely departure with pride for his illustrious career. Well might New Jersey and the nation engrave this epitaph over his grave:

To live in hearts we leave behind  
Is not to die.

Mr. SEWELL. Mr. President, I move, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Vice-President, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 11, 1900, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolution of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 1477. An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890;

S. 1478. An act to repeal so much of the act of June 7, 1888, making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes, as relates to the commencement of pensions to widows under the acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873; and

S. R. 8. Joint resolution construing the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors

who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents."

The message also announced that the Senate has passed the following resolutions; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

### Senate concurrent resolution No. 11.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That there be printed 7,000 copies of so much of the civil report of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, military governor of the island of Cuba, made to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, with accompanying papers and documents, as is in the English language, together with a prepared index; of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 4,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies for the use of the War Department.

### Senate concurrent resolution No. 12.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That there be printed 4,500 copies of the report transmitted by the Secretary of State of the Commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission on "Crimes, misdemeanors, and penalties" in the United States; of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for distribution by the Department of State.

### Senate concurrent resolution No. 13.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a survey and estimate to be made for the dredging of a basin in the harbor of Wilmington, N. C., of sufficient dimensions to allow a vessel of large tonnage to turn or swing around in said harbor.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed joint resolution and bill of the following titles:

On December 16, 1899:

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1899, on the 19th day of said month.

On December 20, 1899:

H. R. 4152. An act to extend the time for examination of monthly accounts by bureaus and offices of the War Department.

### SENATE BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. R. 8. Joint resolution construing the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1477. An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1478. An act to repeal so much of the act of June 7, 1888, making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes, as relates to the commencement of pension to widows under the acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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to the Committee on Printing.

### Senate concurrent resolution No. 12:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That there be printed 4,500 copies of the report transmitted by the Secretary of State of the Commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission on "Crimes, misdemeanors, and penalties" in the United States; of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for distribution by the Department of State—

to the Committee on Printing.

### Senate concurrent resolution No. 13:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a survey and estimate to be made for the dredging of a basin in the harbor of Wilmington, N. C., of sufficient dimension to allow a vessel of large tonnage to turn or swing around in said harbor—

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

### CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The reference of the bill (H. R. 3343) to regulate the service and fix the hours of service for persons employed as policemen, firemen, and officers in the District of Columbia will be changed from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on Appropriations, if there be no objection.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.



## PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries be authorized to have printed and bound such documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered, or to be considered, by the said committee during the Fifty-sixth Congress.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GROSVENOR, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

## COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the second resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House and during any recess thereof.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GROSVENOR, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

## EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE DANFORD.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent of the House to vacate the order made on yesterday for eulogies on my late colleague, Mr. DANFORD, of Ohio, fixed for to-morrow. I hold in my hand a telegram from his successor, Mr. GILL, who states that it is impossible for him to be present at that time.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the order referred to by the gentleman from Ohio will be vacated.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

## BOOKS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. RAY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I present the following unanimous report from the Committee on the Judiciary, and ask immediate consideration of it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY], chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which will now be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of the House, No. 32, providing that the Superintendent of Documents be requested to furnish the House of Representatives, for the use of the House Library, 50 copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the same number of the supplements thereto, report the same back with the recommendation that it pass, when amended as follows:

Line 5, after "50," insert "2."

At the end of line 8 add the following: "two of which supplements shall be for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary."

*Also resolved*, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary the indexed Digest of United States Reports, in three volumes, published by The Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, volumes 57 to 97, inclusive, of The Federal Reporter, 1 copy of Standard Unabridged Dictionary, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, last edition, and English Encyclopedia of Law, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The Revised Statutes of the United States and supplements thereto are published by the Government and kept for sale by it. There are now on hand a large number of copies, and the same can be furnished without expense. In 1886 100 copies were furnished for the use of the House Library, but the most of these have disappeared, and but few copies remain, not enough to supply the calls of members, who are frequently greatly inconvenienced. This is also true of the supplements. The Committee on the Judiciary has 3 copies of the Revised Statutes, but only 1 copy of the supplement, and at least 3 are needed. Hence the amendment providing for 2 copies for the use of that committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary almost daily necessarily refers to the Federal Reporter. It already has in the committee room permanently the first 57 volumes of the 97 published. That committee is greatly delayed and seriously inconvenienced in its work by being compelled to send to the general library for these volumes. Only two copies of each volume are kept there, and frequently these are found in use by the members of the House or by the Court, and hence can not be had when wanted. That committee has a complete set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, but no recent or complete digest. That published by The Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company is concededly the best and can be had at an expense of \$20.

Questions of law are constantly before that committee, especially when it is in session, and as it meets twice each week some general work in the nature of an encyclopedia of the law is absolutely essential. The Encyclopedia of English and American Law is the best and really the only work of the character suggested.

A good law dictionary and a dictionary of the English language are also essential, as in the framing of statutes the use of the right word in the right place and the use of the exact word to express the meaning intended is of great consequence.

The expense of obtaining all these books will not probably exceed \$300.

The Clerk read the resolution as amended, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Superintendent of Documents be requested to furnish the House of Representatives, for the use of the House library, 50 copies

of the Revised Statutes of the United States (second edition, 1878), and also 52 copies of the Supplement of the Revised Statutes of the United States (volume 1, second edition, 1874 to 1891), two of which supplements shall be for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary.

*Also resolved*, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary the indexed Digest of United States Reports, in three volumes, published by The Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, volumes 57 to 97, inclusive, of The Federal Reporter, one copy of Standard Unabridged Dictionary, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, last edition, and American and English Encyclopedia of Law, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have never known a resolution like this to be adopted by the House of Representatives. I was not aware that it was going to be introduced. I do not know that the members of the minority of the Judiciary Committee have passed upon it specially, but I see the famous watchdog of the Treasury is on the floor—

Mr. RAY of New York. I can not hear what the gentleman is saying. I ask for order.

The SPEAKER. The point is well taken. The House will be in order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I was saying, Mr. Speaker, that it is a very unusual resolution. I have never known a committee to come here and ask for spelling books. They call this a dictionary, but it seems to me it is a spelling book. But I am not going to object to it if the committee want these books, and besides, as I stated, I see the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] here; and if he does not object to spending the people's money in this way, to supply the committee with books, I shall not object to it. But I want to call attention to it and to state that it is the first time I have ever known a committee of the House to be supplied with books of the kind called for in this resolution. I do not know where it will stop if we are going to commence buying law dictionaries, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, the reports of the decisions of different courts, and a Standard Dictionary for the committee.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that it is going very far, but I see the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] is in his seat, and I will leave the expenditure to him if he desires to let it pass.

Mr. RAY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman, that ordinarily when a committee desires some book incurring only a small expenditure of \$8 or \$10, the Clerk of the House or the Chief Clerk is called upon to supply the book. Now, this resolution calls, first, for 50 copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States and 50 copies of the Supplement for the House library. The Revised Statutes and the Supplement are printed and published by the Government, and a large number of copies are now on hand. In 1888 a resolution was adopted by this House providing a hundred copies for the House library, and since that time no similar resolution has been introduced, for the reason that no such resolution has been necessary.

Now, those copies then furnished, or most of them, have become scattered; they have disappeared; and the librarian of the House finds himself unable to supply the demands of the members of the House made from time to time; and he has therefore requested that this demand be made upon the Superintendent of Documents, who can supply these volumes without expense to the Government. This is simply a transfer from one department to another. The books are needed, and the members of the House generally understand that. Now, so far as the other books are concerned, the Committee on the Judiciary are unanimous in asking for them. Of course such a resolution comes in very rarely. We have in the committee room the first 57 volumes of the Federal Reporter. There are 97 volumes.

The Committee on the Judiciary has occasion to refer to those books almost every day, and it is indispensable that we have them. While we were asking for these books we thought it well enough to ask for a law dictionary and a dictionary of the English language. Perhaps my friend from Tennessee never needs a dictionary of any kind, but the members of the Committee on the Judiciary do. They deem it advisable, at least, and I trust no objection will be made. The expense is very small, and we are all united in asking for these books.

Mr. DALZELL. How much will they cost?

Mr. RAY of New York. About \$300.

Mr. BARTLETT. I could not hear the reading of the resolution thoroughly, and I would like to ask the gentleman from New York, in the first place, how much this is going to cost?

Mr. RAY of New York. Not to exceed \$300, probably; we can not tell to a dollar.

Mr. BARTLETT. Do you have to buy the Federal Reporter? How many sets of this do you have to buy?

Mr. RAY of New York. The resolution only proposes to purchase part of one set. We already have the first 57 volumes. We need the balance of the set, 40 additional volumes of the Reporter.



Mr. BARTLETT. Are there not copies of all those in the Law Library in the building?

Mr. RAY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I hope we will have order; I can hardly hear the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman that—perhaps as a time saver, glancing at it casually and other people appealing to me to offer amendments that these various encyclopedias and digests ought to be supplemented for this and that committee—I think the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. BARTLETT. I have no objection to the consideration of the resolution, but think it ought to go to the Committee on Accounts, which has jurisdiction of all expenditures out of the contingent fund.

#### REPORT OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, provided for in the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, January 9, 1900.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and, with the accompanying papers, ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 5th instant, with accompanying papers, expressing an urgent necessity for the enlargement of the Navajo Indian Reservation, in Arizona, to enable these Indians to support themselves by stock raising within the limits of their reservation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, January 10, 1900.

#### OLEOMARGARINE.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged report from the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota submits the following privileged report, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution No. 77.

Whereas there was manufactured in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, 83,141,081 pounds, or 41,750 tons, of oleomargarine, being an increase in production over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, of 25,634,445 pounds; and

Whereas the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, colored as butter, is prohibited by law in thirty-three States of the Union: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the House of Representatives information as to the particular States in which said oleomargarine is shipped and distributed by the producers, the amount in pounds shipped or distributed in each State, and also the number of licenses issued to persons in the several States for the manufacture and sale, either by wholesale or retail, of oleomargarine, stating the number of such licenses issued to persons in each State.

The report (by Mr. TAWNEY) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred resolution No. 77, reports the same back to the House with the following amendments:

First. Amend by striking out the preamble.

Second. Amend by striking out the word "said," in line 3.

And, as amended, recommend that the resolution do pass.

Mr. BURKE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the resolution read as it will be when amended.

Mr. TAWNEY. It has been read as it will be when amended.

Mr. BURKE of Texas. There was so much confusion in the House that we could not hear on this side.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read again as it will read when amended.

The Clerk read the resolution again.

Mr. BAILEY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, is this a privileged report?

The SPEAKER. It is a resolution of inquiry, as the Chair understands.

Mr. BAILEY of Texas. Introduced and referred to the committee and a report by the committee?

The SPEAKER. Within the six-day rule.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment to the preamble will be agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I submit that there is no preamble; the preamble was stricken out. That was one of the committee amendments, striking out the preamble.

The SPEAKER. That was one of the amendments, but the

amendments to the resolution must be agreed to before the amendment to the preamble.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I understood the proposition submitted by the Chair was to agree to the preamble.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the preamble. Without objection, that will be done.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The hour fixed for eulogies on the death of the late Mr. GREENE, of Nebraska, was set for 1 o'clock. Without objection, this proceeding will now be taken up and considered by the House. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House take a recess until 1 o'clock, the hour originally fixed.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

#### LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

At the request of Mr. BALL, leave to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies the papers in the case of William W. Armstrong in the Fifty-fifth Congress was granted, no adverse report having been made thereon.

#### THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT W. L. GREENE.

The SPEAKER. The hour for the special order having arrived, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MERCER].

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions and ask their adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM L. GREENE, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the House be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute of regard to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect the House, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, do adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Speaker, on the 11th day of March, 1899, at 8 o'clock p. m., Hon. WILLIAM L. GREENE, a member of the Fifty-fifth Congress and a member-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and representing the Sixth Congressional district in the State of Nebraska, came to a sudden and unexpected death in my home city of Omaha. Only a few days before the date mentioned he was with us in this Chamber, full of life and hope, and without a sign of ailment or disease. He was daily in attendance upon the sessions of the House, active in his Department work, and watchful of the interests of his constituents here and elsewhere. He gave close attention to all proceedings in this body and made his presence felt in many debates. The closing hours of the Fifty-fifth Congress were most tedious, and we were kept in session until late in the morning, yet Mr. GREENE never rested from his labors and was on duty when that Congress adjourned sine die. He seemed in the best of health and full of good humor. During a lull in the proceedings, while awaiting a conference report, he and I had our last exchange of greetings. Notwithstanding we belonged to different political organizations and more than once clashed our blades over a difference in opinion, we separated at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress good friends and little dreaming that that separation was to be our last.

The following extract, taken from the Omaha Bee of date March 12, 1899, fully explains the manner of his death:

At 7 o'clock last night WILLIAM L. GREENE, of Kearney, of the Sixth Congressional district of Nebraska, was apparently hale, hearty, and in the full enjoyment of life, with all its pleasures, domestic, social, and political. At 8 o'clock he had joined the great majority, and the awful majesty of death was stamped upon his face as he lay in his last sleep on the cold mosaic floor of the Burlington station in this city.

Mr. GREENE came to Omaha from Lincoln on Friday evening and put up at the Arcade Hotel. He had been at the State capital for some days, having come up from Washington to witness the election of a Nebraska Senator. After spending Saturday greeting his friends and attending to business in town he took a hack about 7.45 in the evening to catch the Burlington train to Lincoln.

Congressman GREENE was accompanied by three friends, bound for the same train, J. C. Reeves, of Madison County, a farmer; F. B. Prince, a hotel keeper of Madison, and T. B. Donovan, of the Madison Star.

On reaching the station Congressman GREENE was observed lying back in the seat of the hack as if asleep, and every effort was made by his companions and the passenger director to arouse him. He was borne in an unconscious state to the waiting room of the depot, and in answer to a telephone message Dr. S. H. Smith was soon in attendance. On looking at the body the doctor pronounced him dead and advised the railway authorities to summon the coroner. His advice was immediately followed, and in a few minutes Coroner Swanson had gathered the facts and the body was removed to the morgue. Death was attributed to heart failure.



Mr. GREENE was born October 3, 1849, and hence was not quite 50 years of age at the time of his death. He first saw the light of day upon a farm in Pike County, Ind., and his father being a farmer he followed that vocation until he acquired a sufficient education to teach school. During his farm life he attended the district school in winter until he was competent to enter the academy at Ireland, Ind., an institution he attended for three years. While serving as school-teacher he employed his spare time to such an advantage that in 1876 he was admitted to the bar in Bloomington, Ind., and soon thereafter he was in full practice of his new profession.

Mr. GREENE was an ambitious young man, and not making the headway in his law practice that he desired, he decided to move west and reap some of the harvest falling to the lot of others who had preceded him to that great empire beyond the Mississippi. After some correspondence with friends in Nebraska, he decided that Kearney, Nebr., a rapidly growing town about 200 miles west of Omaha, would meet his expectations, and thither he and family went in 1883. By close application to his profession he soon became recognized as an able exponent of the law and his rank at the bar, especially in criminal practice, was high. He was a Democrat in politics, but gave very little attention thereto until the Populist party effected an organization in our State. Of this party organization he was a charter member and achieved so much distinction in it that during the winter of 1892-93 he came within a few votes of being elected United States Senator, the prize finally going to Hon. WILLIAM V. ALLEN, after a spirited contest.

In 1895 Mr. GREENE was elected judge of the Twelfth judicial district of Nebraska, which position he resigned to enter Congress.

Mr. GREENE at the age of 23 years wedded Miss Emma Dowell, at Shoals, Ind., and his widow and seven children survive him.

I will leave to those of my colleagues who were intimately and personally associated with Judge GREENE the privilege of reciting at length his life and character, for my acquaintance with him was limited and confined principally to our association as members of the Fifty-fifth Congress. I first met him in Kearney, Nebr., when he was serving as district judge, and I found him then not only kind and courteous to members of the bar and litigants generally, but I also found him to be very popular with the masses. As an advocate, he was unusually strong before a jury, and as a campaign orator he was without many equals in our State, while as a judge he had the confidence both of the people and the bar.

When he came to Congress he proved himself dangerous in debate, for he was not only forceful in manner but ingenious in his argument. He was full of confidence in himself and never appeared ill at ease in addressing the House. He loved discussion, and took part in the running debates at every opportunity. His tongue was full of words and it tossed them right and left at the slightest provocation. These words were not always gentle; on the contrary, more than once they seemed to have been dipped in vitriol, and in consequence during one term in Congress he became involved in most serious contentions, but his big heart soon prompted him to forgive and forget.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of sorrow and of loss that we meet here to-day to talk of the life and services of our friend and colleague, WILLIAM L. GREENE. He was a man splendidly endowed and superbly equipped by the Creator for the struggle of life. A strong man physically and mentally, he was ready to meet any emergency and enter any conflict. For more than twenty-five years he was in the public view, either holding positions of trust and honor or on the platform, battling for principles and truths as he understood them. Absolutely fearless in standing for what he believed to be right, he possessed none of those hesitations and doubts that less ably equipped mortals have in enunciating and defending well-matured convictions on public questions.

For years prior to his election to Congress he was a leading character in the political history of our State. During the early alliance days and in the organization of the reform movement he was a power. Gifted with all the attributes of the orator and with a singular power over the minds of men, his services were in great demand. In the Senatorial contest of 1893 he was a leading candidate for that high office, and for many ballots by the legislature he came within two votes of the election, but, voluntarily withdrawing, he threw his influence in favor of the one of his choice, who was elected.

In 1895 he was elected judge of the Twelfth judicial district of Nebraska, holding that important office until his election to Congress. The lawyers and litigants of the district were unanimous in his praise as one of the best and fairest judges that ever presided over the court of that district. He dearly loved a debate on the questions of the day, and to him it was happiness in the extreme when some one crossed swords with him. His devotion to

his family and the manner in which his children at home crowded around him and took possession of him but indicated the tenderness of the parent and the reciprocal love of the child.

In his platform work his style was felicitous. How often have I heard him tell a story that clearly illustrated a point, with a humor that was irresistible, and then almost instantly the whole question would be reviewed with a pathos that would touch the roughest heart. But death is an inexorable tyrant. He comes at his own appointed time, whether we are ready to greet him or not. He says to the mother that her little babe must go, and although the mother's heart breaks with sorrow, the flower that is the joy of her life is transplanted to bloom in fairer fields. He casts his dart at the strong young man, just ready for life and its opportunities, and although his plans and those of his friends comprehend magnificent conquests, yet in sight of them all he falls. He came to my friend and colleague, strong in his power and manhood, in the midst of his work that a great people had commissioned him to perform, and with a sigh he joined the ever-increasing multitude that are passing over to the other side. The old man whose hair is whiter than snow and whose heart has sung nothing but psalms his whole life long gladly meets the king of terrors and lies down to sweet slumber. It is one deep mystery and unsolved problem to us all. The veil that separates us from the knowledge of the unseen is thin, but it can not be penetrated. The longing for immortality has possessed every heart from Plato's age to our own. In good time it will be made clear to each of us. My hope is that when we come to lay down our burdens and to render unto nature the things that are due her, that we may leave behind us as many loving hearts and true friends as did WILLIAM L. GREENE.

Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, so far as we have any knowledge man, is the only one of all created beings to whom is given the information that all earthly life must end in death. The experience and observation of mankind early in life impresses upon his mind the fact that death is the common lot of all the race. Through the grim gateway whose gloomy portals open upon a mystery which the yearning eyes of humanity have never penetrated or solved all created beings which from the beginning have trod the earth in life have passed, and through that same gateway all created beings now living or hereafter to be born must surely go. This much we know to be the plan of the great Creator of the universe. The gift of earthly life brings with it the certainty of earthly death.

The promised length of days to man is three score years and ten, but certain as is death, it seems to enter but little into the plans and calculations of our life. There is within us a feeling which causes us to look with terror and aversion upon death. We shrink from contemplation of the awful mystery. So common and universal to mankind is this feeling that many join in the belief that it is part of nature's plan to guard the race in times of trial, misfortune, misery, and despair from seeking entrance through the gates of death before, in the fullness of nature's plans, they are called to go. In vain has humanity, during all the centuries, rapped at the dark and silent portals through which the countless millions have passed. The yearning desire of all mankind to know what lies beyond the tomb is only satisfied by faith as it is manifest in some of the established forms of religion upon earth.

As in the course of life youth, strength, and vigor must pass from us with the lapse of years, to give way to the feebleness and helplessness of age, it would seem to be a part of nature's plan to prepare the human mind to enter into the dread "valley of the shadow of death" with resignation. But death does not always wait until the tree of life is withered, nor does it always give warning of its approach by robbing the vigorous limbs of their strength, by whitening the locks, by dimming the brightness of the eye, or causing the elastic step to become feeble and wavering. It comes at times without warning to robust youth and vigorous manhood; and so the message came to him whose untimely death we this day commemorate. When to the human eye he seemed in the full vigor of health, when, judging by his years, he was in the very prime of manhood, death placed its finger upon his heart and it was still.

In speaking of the brother who has gone I leave to others who were acquainted with his work on this floor and who knew him intimately as a friend the task of telling in detail of his life. I had no personal acquaintance with the deceased in life, and only knew him as he was known by thousands of the people of our State. He was a man who possessed to a remarkable degree the gift of oratory, but he only used that great gift in advocating that which he believed to be right.

His early life was spent upon a Western farm; he knew the hardships and trials of the early pioneer, and his first toil was performed in reclaiming land from the wild state of nature and in sowing the seed and gathering the harvest. His sympathies were always with the masses of mankind.



He was one of the founders of the People's Independent Party and was one of the strongest advocates and staunchest defenders of its principles.

He was repeatedly honored by the people of our State. In 1895 he was elected to the office of district judge and brought to the discharge of the duties of that high office a mind ripened by years of training and study in the active practice of the law. He was called from that position by the people of his district to represent them in the Fifty-fifth Congress and was reelected to the present Congress.

His work in life is done; he rests in eternal sleep, surrounded by the broad prairies of the State he loved, where the winds in summer kiss the fields of ripening grain, loved and remembered by the thousands who listened to his voice in life, as it pleaded for liberty, justice, equality, and right.

Mr. NEVILLE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a sad duty to offer words of condolence, due this House, a suffering constituency, and bereaved family, by reason of the death of one so beloved by all.

While your acquaintance with Judge GREENE was the result of necessary business contact, and your opinion of him formed, no doubt, first, from a social chat in the cloakroom, and afterwards modified or wholly changed by heated political discussion in this Hall, yet you were not in position to fully understand the greatness of our deceased brother.

I knew Judge GREENE personally well from the time of his advent in Nebraska, seventeen years ago, until the day of his death, and during that period had the good fortune to be associated with him many times in the political field, quite frequently in the trial of causes before the courts, and for some years upon the bench.

His characteristics were most agreeable to those who knew him best.

His mind was a great deal stronger than his body, and his soul immensely greater than his pocketbook.

He was always in sympathetic touch with the environments of his daily walks—an ideal Populist—jocund and happy when his fellow-men were prosperous and contented, and despondent and solicitous when disaster and squalor threatened those surrounding him.

Early in life Judge GREENE attached himself to the membership of the Baptist Church and throughout was an able exponent and successful defender of the faith and creed in which he believed.

In his business associations he was always ready to assume his share of the burden, but gave little heed to the emoluments which follow business methods.

In his social relations he was an agreeable and genial companion, and in his home life he was a kind, loving, and indulgent father and devoted and affectionate husband.

Reflection only mystifies, and the field of vision and research will not reveal; yet it must be that the God of all, in the interminable conflict with Satan, needed less advocates here or a more skilled one in the perfectly developed world, where acoustic properties are unlimited and human effort becomes divine.

His death was your loss. It shattered the fond expectations of a confiding constituency and stranded upon the sandy beach of despair the hopes of a trusting but dependent family.

From a narrow-minded and selfish view his death was my gain, but with bowed head and sorrowing heart I join with you, with his constituency, and his bereaved family in casting upon his bier the green twig of regret and planting upon his fresh-made grave the constant forget-me-not.

To-day we record the grief sayings of contemporaries; to-morrow we plunge into the domain of business demands, forgetting our sorrow or the possible results from its cause. A few days hence squalor overtakes the loved but helpless ones surviving. Soon thereafter we leave the beaten path. A new generation trods by in business garb without time to turn their heads or read our record.

It is well that God takes care of those gone; we delve in our limited way for the benefit of those to come.

Business absorbs the energies of the human family. Rush is the order of the day regardless of the wake. Yet death overtakes all; a sad awakening to the heedless, but a relief to those whose charity is great without its instrument.

We say our brother is dead, yet we believe he still lives, and our belief should make us strive to do in our allotted time upon this earth as much good and as little intentional wrong.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Speaker, of the time that has been set apart for eulogy on the life and character of our late Congressman from Nebraska, the Hon. W. L. GREENE, I feel that I should occupy but a few moments. There are others who have better right to claim the time than I have.

I feel that this hour should be occupied by those who knew him personally, who were associated with him as a member of this House, and to whom that acquaintance and association had en-

deared him. Yet, sirs, I can not refrain from adding a few words to the many that shall be spoken kindly and tenderly of him to-day. I regret that it was not my privilege and honor to know him personally. We were citizens of the same State; our homes were separated only by a few level miles of beautiful Nebraskan prairies; yet for some unaccountable reason an opportunity never presented itself for us to become acquainted. I knew his associates and acquaintances in great numbers; many of his friends were and are my friends; hence I do feel that in a measure and in a sense I did know him.

I knew him as an active, prominent citizen of our State; I knew him as a tender-hearted father and a good neighbor; I knew him as a man ever ready to sacrifice his personal welfare that others might be comforted; I knew him as a big-hearted, generous, and charitable man.

Few men of our State were better known among us than was Judge GREENE. He held important official positions and took an active part in the affairs of our Commonwealth. I presume that few names were more familiar to the people than was the name of our late Congressman from the Sixth district. He was prominent in politics long before he came to Congress. His coming here was the reward for faithful service to his party and loyalty and devotion to the rights and needs of his people. He was an unusual man in many particulars. I am told by those who knew him that he had a faculty of making very warm friends and that, as is usual with such natures, he did not have many bitter enemies. His friends loved him and followed him and supported him with a true devotion.

He was a brilliant campaigner. His reputation as an orator was indeed an enviable one, if such a selfish expression were permissible. Few men had the readiness of speech that he had, and still fewer possessed, combined with that readiness, the wit and eloquence with which he was gifted.

His presence on the platform was attractive, his nature was magnetic, and he was always able to hold the closest attention of his hearers.

He had a faculty of using the simplest and oftentimes the most ridiculous objects as illustrations with persuasive effect. I remember once of hearing a man telling of a speech that he had heard Mr. GREENE deliver somewhere the night before and he had taken for his theme, or rather object lesson, a brass button that he had happened to find as he came to the place of meeting. With that insignificant object as a subject, he made his address. With it he made fun and pathos, and from it he proceeded to discuss both the coinage and the tariff questions. Whatever else may be said of him, he possessed rare genius as an orator.

It was not my good fortune, as it was permitted many of you here to-day, to sit in Congress with him. I know very little of his work here in this body. But that he performed the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the majority of his constituents at least was told by his reelection to a seat in this Congress, which he was prevented from taking only by death.

It was my sad duty to attend his funeral services. Of the things that most impressed me upon that occasion was the great multitude of people that had gathered there to help consign his remains to the tomb.

It was a raw, wintry March day. It rained and sleeted and snowed, but breasting all the elements, they came from far and near, from all that country, to pay their last tribute of love and respect for their departed friend and public servant.

It only demonstrated that the people loved him. It was an inaudible eulogy to his manhood and spoke clearer than a clarion that he had been a good citizen at home, a good member of the community in which he lived, and that he had endeared himself to the hearts of his fellow-men.

This, to my mind, is the highest tribute that can be paid to any man, that he was loved by his fellows.

If there was one sentiment more often than all others voiced there upon that occasion, it was the humanitarian principle and practice of Judge GREENE. All said that he was generous even to his own detriment; that he was charitable beyond measure; that in his heart there abounded fraternity, and that he loved his fellow-men and was willing to sacrifice his personal comfort and welfare that others might be more happy. And as we stood there by his open grave, surrounded by those friends from far and near, from all walks and callings and avocations in life, the raw wind driving the sleet and snow into our very marrow, I could not help but think of that story of George Howe, in that beautiful little compilation of tales of Auld Drumtochty—Bonnie Brier Bush.

That story impresses the fact, as you remember, that to be great in death one must have merited it in life—that men are loved for what they do for others, rather than what they do for themselves. You remember George Howe sacrificed his comfort and personal tastes for poor, miserable, drunken, gutter-bedragged Andra Chambers. He curbed his vanity and gave others credit for his own efforts, and "made them better than himself," as one of the characters says. But in turn all loved him, and at his death they



gathered together from all classes to lay him away. The rich boy from the city was there, and the fisherman's son from the seashore.

Royal blood coursed through the veins of the one, and tracing his ancestry to the "beautiful queen," he gloried in a noble pedigree. The other could see naught behind him but a stern manipulator of a fishing smack. With them, too, you remember, was poor downfallen Chambers. Truly it was a cosmopolitan gathering. They blended their tears and shared their sorrows—the rich and the poor, the high and the low, nobility and peasant. For each and all he had done something.

Our beloved Congressman is gone. He lives now only by his example. His deeds are history. From them may we cull the good and emulate them, and thus build for ourselves lasting tablets in the memories of our fellow-men.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I had not thought to say anything on this occasion, and only do so now from the fact that it was my good fortune to know Judge GREENE when he and I were in our young manhood. More than twenty years ago in Indiana he was the pastor of the Baptist church in the neighboring town of Ellettsville. Although a young man, his eloquence was known far beyond the town in which he was the pastor. In his young days, as demonstrated here in his latter days, he was aggressive—not only aggressive, but was always ready to stand by the firm convictions he had.

A controversy arose between Mr. GREENE and Elder W. B. F. Treat, of the Christian persuasion, and a little later a joint discussion was arranged. Nearly everybody said that the young Baptist had made a mistake; that he would hardly be able to cope with the elder, who was fifteen years his senior, and had already participated in several similar debates. Gentlemen, as you who knew him on the floor of this House would expect, the debate had gone on only a day when public sentiment began to change, and at the end of the week, when the discussion closed, everybody sang the praises of the young Baptist, and many of his friends claimed that he had won the debate from the elder. Certainly he conducted the discussion in such a vigorous and aggressive manner that he won a reputation as a debater throughout the State of Indiana.

I only speak of this, gentlemen, for the purpose of exhibiting in its true light the real merit of our distinguished friend who has gone hence. Not only did he make his convictions manifest in that way, but he always loved a war of words. It was the ambition of his youth to become a lawyer. Shortly, he determined to abandon the profession of the ministry, having read law during the entire time of his preaching; he was admitted to the bar at Bloomington, of which I had the distinction at that time of being a member. Although he may have been considered somewhat lacking in early training, it was only a short time before he had a clientele that was not only lucrative, but one which any of the older members of that bar might have envied. All knew that he was painstaking—always faithful to the interests of his clients; and the lawyer who had "WILLIAM L. GREENE," as he was generally called, as an adversary, knew that there was before him a battle royal until every point in the case had been fully contested and settled one way or the other.

In the course of about three years he made a remarkable reputation as a preacher, and in less time as an attorney—coextensive not simply with his county, but with the entire section of the State. He went West, and he had been there but a little time when the people of his adopted State recognized his magnificent ability, his impressive oratory, and his strength before a jury. They recognized also that he had a judicial mind; and in view of this he was elected to the responsible position of judge of the district in which he resided. I am told by his friends that on the bench he acquitted himself with great ability and credit.

It was my good fortune to meet him next at the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress; and to you who are here I can say, without speaking disparagingly of other members of that or preceding Congresses, that I question whether any gentleman has made here a stronger, a more deserved, a better reputation as a debater and for fidelity to the principles which he came here to advocate.

Always present, ever ready not only to combat the opposition of those with whom he disagreed, but ready to advocate and maintain the position that he might take in opposition, ready in debate, quick of perception, strong and forceful in speech, true not only to the principles of the platform on which he was elected, but true to the citizenship of his State, and, above all, his principles were always American.

And who of us, gentlemen, could leave behind us a greater or a better name, a more honorable heritage, than Mr. GREENE left as a father true, honest, and faithful, a husband loyal and loving, a preacher in the fullest sense, a lawyer in its broadest meaning, and, above all, a statesman able to take rank as a peer with the best men of his age?

Mr. Speaker, WILLIAM L. GREENE has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns; but his spirit, his strong manhood,

his fidelity to principle and to the fundamental doctrines of the Republic remain; and they may well be emulated by any one of the members of the Fifty-sixth Congress and others who may follow him on the floor of this House.

[Mr. RICHARDSON addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, the deceased, WILLIAM L. GREENE, though he was in this body but a few months, left a void most difficult to fill.

He was congenial, approachable, evenly tempered, very resourceful, and a lovable companion.

His avenues of learning were vast and extensive. He had a great familiarity with the best current literature; was thoroughly familiar with the most advanced thought in political economy and the science of government, and possessed a most versatile and happy faculty for making application of his knowledge.

Nature, in making its wise division of labor by giving different men aptitudes for different callings, was certainly very liberal in blessing him with unusual powers of eloquence and with great facilities as a debater.

He had inherited a great memory that enabled him to easily store the choicest metaphors and allegories in literature for use at a moment's notice.

He was industrious and, while not ambitious or egotistical, yearned for a contest in the arena of debate. This was not for vainglory or spectacular display of his superb powers, but rather because he had well-settled convictions and desired to expose what he considered the errors of his adversaries, so that those who ran might read, and at the same time to convince them of what he considered as the inherent logic and eternal justice involved in his convictions.

He, like others so gifted, was conscious of his great equipment for debate and was also conscious that he, belonging to a minority party and having to occupy a position on insignificant committees and having no great newspapers back of him, had to force his way by the sheer power of aptly pointing out the merit of his own cause and the clean exposition of the demerits in that of his antagonists.

But few probably have ever appeared in these halls under so many discouraging environments who have risen higher above them in so short a time. He was not extreme in anything, indulged in no intemperance of language or sallies of passion, confining himself at all times to the most becoming amenities of debate.

He, like many other men so gifted, overworked the brain at times and was compelled to disengage his faculties from the direction in which they had been too long bent. It was most unfortunate that his party and his country had to lose one so equipped for good in the very noontime of his allotted three score and ten years, but such is the inexorable law of nature that whenever man overdraws her resources for any considerable length of time, the penalty is demanded.

It is with much sadness and regret that we are called upon by this unfortunate event to pay this last tribute to his merit, but he will always be remembered in his State, in his party, and among his friends as a great combination of good fellowship, great intellectual resources, and possessed of the highest aspirations for the complete brotherhood of man and for a government whose benefits and burdens, like the air of heaven, shall ever bear equally upon every individual.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, these memorial occasions, of which there were many during the Fifty-fifth Congress and will be many more during this, impress the fact upon our minds that "in the midst of life we are in death."

We are forcibly struck with the truth of this declaration as we remember how unexpectedly the last summons came to our friend and colleague.

When I bade him good-bye at the close of the last session, he was, to me, the picture of health; and when the papers gave the shocking intelligence that he had fallen before the last enemy a few days after reaching his home, I remarked to friends that he was one of the members of Congress who promised to live his three score and ten.

I must leave to those nearer to him an outline of his life, while I speak briefly of his public character and the impressions he made on me.

Nature seemed to have endowed him with a strong character and fixed purposes, and great zeal and earnestness in the discharge of his duty.

These qualities, together with his experience at the bar and on the bench, rendered him an active and useful member of this House. Very few men during their first term have taken a more active part in the debates than did Judge GREENE, and a stranger listening would have taken him for one of the older members, so perfectly at home did he appear and so free from self-consciousness. His uniform courtesy and frankness impressed me, and it gave me pleasure on more than one occasion to congratulate him



on his efforts or express admiration at his forbearance. I am glad to be able to say this in all sincerity, for we too often wait until our friends are dead to speak words of praise. It is well to strew flowers on their graves, but better to cheer their lives with well-chosen words of commendation whenever they are deserved.

I was struck with his earnest and well-defined patriotism, his love for his State and country.

This was evident to all who heard his speech April 12, 1898, on Cuban independence. As I listened to that speech, I thought of what Patrick Henry said in the Virginia convention in September, 1774:

I am not a Virginian, but an American.

The speech of Judge GREENE breathed a spirit of fervor and consecrated love of country that we witness so often in the lives of men who come from the broad plains and fertile fields of our splendid Western Commonwealths.

We count on the sterling character of their Representatives, backed by a noble body of yeomanry behind them, to help steer our ship of state through the perilous voyage on which we are embarked in this transition period.

In the speech referred to Judge GREENE gave utterance to these words:

We have reached a point where partisanship should be forgotten. But while devoted to the principles of the party to which I belong, I am first and above all an American citizen, and I seek first the welfare and glory of my country; I seek the honor of my country, and whatever makes for its peace and permanent prosperity I welcome, whether it come from this or that or the other section of this Chamber or any one of the political organizations into which it is divided.

These occasions remind us that "it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die."

What we call death, with all its painful apprehensions and anxious forebodings, is but a change of form and duration of existence. Religion, nature, conscience—all teach that there is a life beyond. When the frail casket that holds our better and nobler being is laid in the silent grave, the emancipated spirit will return to the Being who gave it, and we shall find homes prepared that the "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither entered into the heart of man."

Though cut off in the prime of life, in the midst of an honorable and useful career, our colleague did not live in vain. His influences will survive in his country, his State, and on the pages of his country's history.

We do not agree with the couplet—

The evil that men do lives after them;  
The good is oft interred with their bones—

But prefer to believe that the evil that men do is a signal light to warn their fellows of the breakers ahead, while the good is a friendly signboard to point the road to higher endeavor and nobler purpose.

May these occasions, hallowed in their tendencies and time-honored as a custom, bring pure and noble thoughts to our minds as we pay tributes of respect to our departed friends. In emulating the virtues and shunning the weaknesses—if he had them—of our lamented friend, let us so live as to bring credit to ourselves and advance the interests and promote the happiness and well-being of those who have clothed us with the grave responsibilities of official position.

With tender memories of our departed colleague we pray that peace and happiness may follow those who immediately and directly bind that memory to earth.

MR. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to go into a history of the life and career of Judge GREENE, our deceased colleague. That history has been already well and faithfully given by his colleagues on this floor from the State of Nebraska and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MIERS]. They have told us how Judge GREENE began the struggle of life in Indiana, how he went to the great West and settled in the State of Nebraska, which he loved so well, and there began the practice of his profession of the law; how he was elevated to the bench and finally elected to Congress. I rise as one who never knew Judge GREENE until the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress to bear my testimony to his worth and character. I can speak with knowledge of his ability, disposition, and temperament, as I have often seen him tried on this floor.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is fitting when a gentleman who has been honored by a great people departs this life in the service of his country that his colleagues should pause for a while in their ordinary legislative duties for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to his memory. We have many occasions of this character.

Since the election of 1898 seven members elected to this body have died. Mr. Dingley, of Maine; Mr. GREENE, of Nebraska; Mr. Baird, of Louisiana; Mr. Bland, of Missouri; Mr. Danford, of Ohio; Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Settle, of Kentucky; and I might add that the recently elected Senator from

Nebraska, Mr. Hayward, is dead, as well as the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Hobart, eulogies upon whose services and character are to-day being delivered by Senators in the other end of this Capitol.

When an old man dies the span of whose life has been finished, whose work is done, we say it is a pity; we recognize that it is a cause of sorrow, although we know that it is in the course of nature and that such must be the case. Death must come to the old. But when a young man, or a man in the prime of life, with his great life work still before him, with the burden still on his shoulders, dies, either by accident or suddenly, we are more than ever reminded that life on this earth does not and can not last always, and that humanity is mortal. Such was the death of WILLIAM L. GREENE. In March last we shook hands with him, then strong, joyful, confident, apparently well, framed to reach three-score years and ten. A few days thereafter over the wires came the news of his sudden death.

I remember very well, Mr. Speaker, the first impression that Judge GREENE made upon me and, I think, upon the House.

It was in the beginning of the first or extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. Many here now will remember how, at one of the night sessions in the early part of that Congress, he made a most vigorous and effective speech during the pendency of the tariff bill then before us; and we remember how, during the course of that speech, many of the members on the floor who had not known Judge GREENE took out their Directory and consulted it to find out something about him, and asked each other, "Who is that man?" He was a man of large form, about 5 feet 10 inches high and weighing about 200 pounds, broad shouldered, wide in forehead, with a heavy suit of waving dark-brown hair, and piercing eyes. He indicated by his very presence extreme vigor and physical strength, and his argument was evidence of a strong intellect. As we heard that speech and saw in the Directory that he was a lawyer, we could well imagine his great influence and strength before a court and jury. I think I can safely say that he never made a speech on the floor of this House without adding information to the subject on which he was talking and without giving strength to the position he advocated.

I do not know that I ought to refer to personal matters or to matters that partake of a personal character in this connection, but we remember that he and his distinguished colleague from the Second district of Nebraska had an earnest and somewhat personal controversy on the floor of this House. It was a controversy in which both gentlemen displayed unusual resource, strength, knowledge, and ability, and out of which both came with respect for his adversary—both parties receiving from and yielding to the other respect. And we remember, Mr. Speaker—and I thought it the most striking part of that discussion—the courteous spirit of magnanimity and kindness of heart with which Judge GREENE met the conclusion of the colloquy.

He impressed me as being a man of a clear intellect, a candid heart, and a truthful tongue; as a searcher for the truth in every controversy in which he was engaged, and a man whose influence must have increased had he lived to bear the part that he seemed then destined to bear in the deliberations of this House. Clearness, strength, readiness, and kindness were striking traits of his character.

We easily believe him to have been a speaker of the first rank on the stump, and the great principles to which he dedicated his best manhood lost one of their ablest and most effective champions in his death. May the eulogies to-day delivered be a consolation to his friends who shared with him in political sentiment and with whom he labored till the close of his earthly career.

Genial, candid, generous, he realized that life was toil and duty, not a trifle or a plaything, and to perform the toil and duty of living he consecrated a great mind, a great heart, and a strong body. The recollection of his virtues and powers will ever be a pleasure to his friends, while the Christian life and death he had will be a sweet consolation to all who knew him, and especially to his loving kindred. After all, to die a Christian's death should be the great purpose of every man. Honors and riches and all else desired by mortal man shall perish away with generations and be forgotten amid the centuries, but the soul that has put its trust in the Conqueror of death, the Redeemer of the world, shall live forever. Wherever human intellect has existed there has been an earnest desire, a silent prayer, for immortality—for an eternity of existence.

The kindness and mercy of an all-wise Creator has answered that universal prayer, and so to-day, in accordance with the blessed doctrines of the New Testament and his faith in them, we believe that the spirit of Judge GREENE is destined to eternal happiness. As we have by his death been reminded that Father Time is ever ready with his scythe to strike us down, let us take the solemn lesson ever impressed upon us and renew our devotion to the best principles of every great and worthy existence, right and justice to all and by all, strict performance of duty amid all temptations, and never-failing kindness and charity to all of God's



creatures. Then may we, Mr. Speaker, when the dread summons calls us from loved ones into unknown darkness, go not alone—terrible thought, alone—but be, as we believe Judge GREENE was, accompanied by the Prince of Peace, whose mercy, love, and sacrifice is sufficient for us and shall ever bless us.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Speaker, Representative STARK, of our State, is unavoidably absent because of the death of his father. It was his intention to address the House to-day, during these proceedings, in commemoration of our deceased colleague. I ask unanimous consent that he, and other gentlemen who desire to do so, may be permitted to print remarks in the RECORD in this connection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, that consent will be given. There was no objection.

Mr. MERCER. I now ask the announcement of the result of the vote on the pending resolutions.

The result of the vote was then announced; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Friday noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of the Kennebec River between Gardiner Bridge and Augusta Dam, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for repairs of the United States court-house and post-office building in New York City—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service submitting estimates of appropriations for the hospitals at St. Louis and Cleveland—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Camden Harbor, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a reply to the inquiry included in the House resolution dated January 4, 1900, relating to the transactions of the Treasury Department with certain banks—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from Assistant Treasurer C. N. Jordan, at New York, and relating to reimbursement of certain public money lost—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5297) to amend the act entitled "An act to better define and regulate the rights of aliens to hold and own real estate in the Territories," approved March 2, 1897, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 30); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5042) to provide for improvements in the tax departments of the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 31); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAY of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 32) directing the superintendent of documents to furnish the House of Representatives, for the use of the House library, 50 copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States and 52 copies of the Sup-

plement of the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume 1, second edition, 1874 to 1891, etc., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 32); which said resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3204) to refer certain claims for Indian depredations to the Court of Claims, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 25); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEAVER, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 628) for the relief of Hamilton M. Sailors, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 26); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRENNER, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred House Executive Document No. 224, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 5755) for the relief of William Wolfe, accompanied by a report (No. 27); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

#### ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 283) for the relief of Mrs. Eliza E. Hebert, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 28); which said bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills and petitions of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 202) to pay the Standard Steel Casting Company for one 6-inch gun casting—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1992) for the relief of Mathias Pederson—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3242) for the relief of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4537) for the relief of William Wheeler Hubbell—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4538) to pay just compensation to William Wheeler Hubbell for his invention of high-power steel guns, and improvements in other guns, made and adopted by the United States for its military service and Navy at the present time—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4669) to grant a pension to William D. Humbard, of Coahulla, Tenn.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5142) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah J. Stewart—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5116) granting pension to Mary Dozha—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5084) granting a pension to Robert S. Logan—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4827) granting a pension to Emily M. Gillespie—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1807) granting an honorable discharge to John B. Tredenick—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2316) for the relief of Mrs. R. C. Jones, of Fairfax County, Va.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3950) for the relief of Eliza C. Armin, widow of Frank Armin—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Petition and bill for the relief of Jerry S. Fish—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee Invalid Pensions.



PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS  
INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 5756) for raising revenue, and other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5757) to provide for the construction and operation of certain public improvements in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 5758) to amend section 3 of the act of May 28, 1880, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers upon the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 5759) authorizing the improvement of the Black Warrior River above Tuscaloosa, Ala., between Lock and Dam No. 4 and Valley River, and the improvement of Valley River, Alabama, from its mouth to McAdory—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 5760) to reduce taxation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 5761) to establish a branch mint of the United States at Kansas City, in the State of Kansas—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5762) to extend the time for the completion of the classification of lands within the land-grant and indemnity land-grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as authorized by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, to and including the 31st day of October, 1900—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5763) to extend the public-land laws to the district of Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 5764) for the erection of a post-office building at Sterling, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 5765) relating to section 61 of the revenue act of August 28, 1894—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 5766) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5767) to amend section 3738 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for 1878—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5768) to adopt the weights and measures of the metric system as the standard weights and measures in the United States—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 5769) to appropriate \$10,000 to inclose and beautify the grounds and repair the monument on the Moores Creek battlefield, North Carolina—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEVY: A bill (H. R. 5770) to provide for the payment of interest on internal-revenue receipts now deposited, or hereafter deposited, in national banks of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5771) to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to constitute a new division of the eastern judicial district of Texas, and to provide for the holding of terms of court at Beaumont, Tex., and to provide for the appointment of a clerk of said court"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 5772) to provide for macadamizing Fort Crook military boulevard from Fort Crook, Nebr., to Omaha, Nebr., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5773) to adjust the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 5774) to provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5775) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5776) in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5777) to create a permanent

board for the opening of streets, and so forth—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 5778) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Elkhart, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 5779) giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in all appointments in the civil service of the United States—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 5780) providing for the cutting of tie and bridge timber for the construction of railroads in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5781) to amend section 63 of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and in force from said 1st day of July, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5782) continuing the life, powers, and functions of the Court of Private Land Claims—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 5783) to make an appropriation for the improvement of Cypress Bayou and the lakes between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5784) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5785) to increase the limit of cost of public building at Cumberland, Md.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5786) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," and all acts amendatory thereto—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5787) for the extension of Fifth street NW., in Takoma Park, District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 5788) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of site and erection of a public building at Lawrence, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 5789) for the improvement and care of Confederate mound in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 5790) for the equipment of buildings in navy-yards with automatic fire sprinklers and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PEARCE of Missouri (by request): A bill (H. R. 5791) to provide for the collection of judgments against municipal corporations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 5792) for the appropriation of \$200,000 for the building of a custom-house, public buildings, and so forth, in the cities of Phoenix, Prescott, and Tucson, Ariz., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5793) for the appropriation of \$10,000 for the repair of the levee of the United States at Yuma, Ariz., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5794) to prevent the pollution of water supplies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 5795) for the purchase of a bronze portrait statue of George Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SPALDING: A bill (H. R. 5796) authorizing the renewal of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines who served during the war with Spain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARHAM: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) granting a life-saving medal to Frank J. Bagley, of Guerneville, Cal.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 114) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEEKS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) fixing the status of the islands ceded to the United States by Spain—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 116) construing the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MINOR: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 117) authorizing



and directing the Secretary of War to make a preliminary examination and survey for deepening the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ACHESON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 118) authorizing the enlargement and improvement of dams and locks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 in the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 5797) granting a pension to Perry B. Wilson, Scottsdale, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5798) granting a pension to James Jackson Purman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5799) to correct the military record of Henry Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5800) to correct the military record of R. B. Secirst, of Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 5801) granting a pension to Jane Hoake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 5802) granting a pension to Eliza D. Pennypacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5803) for the relief of Malvina A. Maltby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5804) for the relief of Byron F. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5805) for the relief of Frances Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5806) for the relief of Frank W. Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 5807) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas McMullen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 5808) granting a pension to Lucy Pratt Estabrook—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5809) granting a pension to Allen Buckner, of Baldwin, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5810) granting a pension to Joseph L. Farris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5811) granting a pension to Charles E. Jones, of Paola, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5812) granting a pension to Lucinda B. Hull, widow of James E. Darrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5813) granting an increase of pension to William Taylor, of Mound City, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5814) granting an increase of pension to James K. Proudfoot, of Kansas City, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 5815) granting a pension to Warren F. McChesney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER: A bill (H. R. 5816) for the relief of Sylvester Haus, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5817) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Richard H. Sterling, late of Company A, Thirty-second Pennsylvania Colored Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5818) to correct muster of Albert Kellar—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BREWER: A bill (H. R. 5819) granting a pension to Amanda J. Stewart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5820) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hawkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 5821) for the relief of James W. B. Turk, of Poteau, Ind. T.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5822) granting a pension to Henry Hubbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 5823) granting a pension to Amanda Lucas—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5824) for the relief of W. B. Estes, of Rockholds, Whitley County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5825) for the relief of Mrs. Martha Noe, née Blanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5826) granting pension to certain battalions of Kentucky State militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARMACK: A bill (H. R. 5827) for the relief of the estate of Mark M. Harwell, deceased, late of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5828) for the relief of Andrew J. Ballard, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5829) for the relief of the legal representatives of Marcus Holbrook, deceased, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5830) for the relief of Eliza A. Swift, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5831) for the relief of J. W. Simmons, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5832) for the relief of estate of George W. Reeves, deceased, late of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5833) for the relief of the estate of Julius Walker, deceased, of Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5834) for the relief of Leger Restle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5835) for relief of estate of Stativa Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5836) for the relief of William H. Noland, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5837) for the relief of Joseph A. Hill, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5838) for the relief of Abner D. Lewis, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5839) for relief of Martha A. Booth, administratrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5840) for the relief of Mrs. W. A. Scott, of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5841) for the relief of Thomas C. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLAYTON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5842) granting a pension to W. W. Jewett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5843) for the relief of A. J. Smith, of Bullock County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5844) granting a pension to Nancy Caroline Pickard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5845) granting a pension to Georgia Ann Vaughan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5846) granting a pension to James D. Whitaker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5847) for the relief of R. R. Barrow, of Geneva County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5848) for the relief of the heirs at law of William F. Martin, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5849) to refer the claim against the United States of Elizabeth Haden to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5850) granting a pension to Dicey Woodall, widow of William W. Woodall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5851) granting a pension to Malcolm A. Chisholm—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5852) granting a pension to Lavinia H. Gachet—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5853) granting a pension to Mary Black, widow of Samuel C. Black—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5854) granting a pension to A. A. Pinkston—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5855) granting a pension to David Blackshear—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 5856) to increase the pension of Morris M. Comstock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5857) for the relief of Crosby J. Ryan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5858) for the relief of Philip Weitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: A bill (H. R. 5859) for the relief of A. G. Brenton, late member of the Second Battery, Iowa Light Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEARMOND: A bill (H. R. 5860) for the relief of Isaac McConaughay, private, Company H, Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 5861) for the relief of Adam Eichelberger—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 5862) to pension Sarah Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5863) to remove charge of desertion from record of Edward Brady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5864) to remove charge of desertion from record of John S. Wood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5865) to remove the charge of desertion against George Willis Abbey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 5866) to authorize the President to appoint John L. Davis a second lieutenant on the permanent waiting order list of the Revenue-Cutter Service of the

United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 5867) for the relief of Silas Darling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDDY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5868) for the relief of Marie J. Blaisdell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 5869) granting a pension to George S. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 5870) for the relief of the Madison Female Institute, at Richmond, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GASTON: A bill (H. R. 5871) to grant a pension to Mrs. Katharina Schwartz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5872) for the relief of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 5873) for the relief of Marcus L. Pelham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 5874) to pay H. P. Dyer for carrying mail—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 5875) for the relief of Mrs. Willie Belger Morse—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 5876) for the relief of V. R. Hughner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5877) for the relief of W. F. Johnston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5878) for the relief of Herman H. Horstkotte and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 5879) for the relief of Jennie A. Kerr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5880) granting a pension to Jennie A. Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5881) for the relief of A. E. Conrad, executor of John J. Conrad, of Yadkin County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KERR: A bill (H. R. 5882) granting an increase of pension to John Fairchild—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5883) granting a pension to Gertrude M. Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5884) granting a pension to John McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5885) granting a pension to Henry B. Magill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 5886) granting a pension to William H. Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 5887) to increase the pension of A. W. Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 5888) for the relief of Samuel Slack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5889) granting a pension to Elizabeth Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5890) for the relief of James Wilson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5891) granting an increase of pension to Owen T. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5892) directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by W. H. Comegys, major and paymaster, United States Army, in favor of George P. White, lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5893) to increase the pension of Lizzie M. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5894) to increase the pension of Nathaniel Townsend—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5895) granting a pension to Sarah E. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5896) to increase the pension of Amanda Miner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANE: A bill (H. R. 5897) granting a pension to Paul Kemper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5898) granting an increase of pension to George F. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 5899) granting a pension to Eleanor R. Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5900) to amend the military record of John H. Lamson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5901) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Franklin B. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5902) granting an honorable discharge to James Woods—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5903) for the relief of Patrick J. Madden—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5904) for the relief of Mary Jane McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5905) granting a pension to Andrew L. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 5906) for the relief of the

estate of C. G. Raleigh, deceased, late of Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5907) for the relief of Mary E. Whitehead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5908) for the relief of Anna F. Polk and the heirs or legal representatives of Allen J. Polk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 5909) for the relief of Mary Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSH: A bill (H. R. 5910) granting an increase of pension to William Pointer—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 5911) for the relief of George T. Epperson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 5912) granting a pension to Annie E. Brumby—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MANN (by request): A bill (H. R. 5913) for the relief of Charles H. Cotton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5914) granting a pension to Georgia R. Demarest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5915) granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline Frances Spiegel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5916) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion as to Francis A. E. Briot, late a private in Company G, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5917) granting a pension to Absolam Grubb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5918) granting a pension to William Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5919) to grant a pension to Isaac M. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5920) granting a pension to Adam J. Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5921) granting a pension to Henry Charles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5922) granting a pension to Thomas L. Kimbrell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5923) granting a pension to Samuel H. Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5924) granting an increase of pension to Hiram E. Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5925) granting an increase of pension to Hiram P. Pauley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5926) granting an increase of pension to William P. Liford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5927) granting an increase of pension to Leander Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5928) granting an increase of pension to William H. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5929) granting an increase of pension to Barton Acuff—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5930) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5931) for the relief of Henry L. McCalla—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5932) to change the military record of William R. Davidson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5933) for the relief of Leven Sullivan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5934) for the relief of James L. East—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5935) to correct the military record of Jeremiah Wilkie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5936) to grant an honorable discharge to Henry King—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5937) to grant pension to Rachel Cameron Vasey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5938) to increase the pension of Mary M. Strong, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5939) for the relief of Franklin Buchanan Sullivan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5940) to increase the pension of Lorenzo Thomas, late captain Battery H, First United States Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5941) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John W. Porter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5942) for the relief of Andrew H. Rinehart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5943) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas Coughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5944) granting pension to Jeremiah Everly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5945) granting a pension to Richard Tasker,



late private, Company A, Second Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5946) to remove certain disabilities in the case of Ezekiel Ayers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5947) to remove the sentence of a court-martial from the record of Lieut. Theodore A. Ogle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5948) granting a pension to Isaac D. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5949) granting a pension to Frederick Weber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5950) to appropriate \$740 for the relief of N. F. Edmonds, assignee of Henry Shaw, of Washington County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5951) for the relief of George E. W. Sharretts—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5952) for the relief of Charles K. Remsburg—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5953) for the relief of Polly Jackson, of Frederick County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5954) to reimburse and indemnify the town of Frederick, in the State of Maryland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5955) granting a pension to Hilleary F. Wilison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5956) for the relief of Thomas P. Morgan, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 5957) for the relief of the vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUPPERT: A bill (H. R. 5958) to increase the pension of John D. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5959) to correct the military record of William H. Lake—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5960) for the relief of the 198 survivors of the Twentieth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5961) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to reissue the pension certificate of Charles A. Hausmann, and increase the rate of his pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5962) granting an honorable discharge to Aaron B. Galloway—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5963) granting a pension to Sarah Meeker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5964) granting an increase of pension to Buel C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5965) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Searles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5966) granting a pension to Ezra C. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5967) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Sherwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 5968) granting a pension to Margaret Maria Hedge—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 5969) for the relief of the devisees and legal representatives of D. L. Huskey, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 5970) for the relief of Phebe S. Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5971) for the relief of Joseph Crockford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5972) for the relief of Samuel H. Salyards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5973) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen B. Fesler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5974) granting an increase of pension to Michael Lochard, of Osborne, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5975) for the relief of Eli Fox, George C. Fox, and Thomas Levick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5976) for the relief of Simeon Motz, Nathaniel Robbins, and William J. Sloan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5977) for the relief of William A. Grogan—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5978) for the relief of Amos Van Nausdle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5979) granting an increase of pension to Franklin W. Emery—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 5980) granting pension to Daniel Bellman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5981) granting a pension to Samuel W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5982) for the relief of John A. Sigur, of Acadia Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5983) for the relief of W. O. Rodney, of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5984) for the relief of estate of E. J. Penny, deceased, late of Baton Rouge, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5985) for the relief of the estate of John Shelton, deceased, late of East Feliciana Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5986) for the relief of the estate of Margaret E. Woodward, deceased, late of East Feliciana Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5987) for the relief of the estate of Charles Lemelle, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5988) for the relief of the estate of John Shelton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5989) for the relief of the estate of Hilliare Paillett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5990) for relief of the estate of Ludger Lemelle, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5991) for the relief of Alexis Leduff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5992) for the relief of Belote Auguste Donato—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5993) for the relief of Lucian Males and Denophon Tureaud, administrators estate of Emile Fagot—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5994) for the relief of Virginia McGloughlin, of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5995) for the relief of Victor Lastrapes, of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5996) for the relief of Leon Lemelle, of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5997) for the relief of George W. Munday, administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5998) for the relief of Louis Barron, of East Baton Rouge Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5999) for the relief of Cornelius Donato, administrator of Joseph Gradengo, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6000) for the relief of John A. Sigur, of Acadia Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6001) for the relief of Jean Marie Tatin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6002) for the relief of Leonora J. Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6003) for the relief of B. R. Keaton, of Washington Parish, La., as found due by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6004) for the relief of heirs of Davis Lanoux—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6005) for the relief of John A. Porche, of Pointe Coupee Parish, La., as found due by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6006) for the relief of the estate of Turner Merritt, late of the parish of East Baton Rouge, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6007) for the relief of Anna Decoux, of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6008) for the relief of estate of Pierre Le-mont—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6009) for relief of Lucien Meullon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6010) for the relief of Sarah J. Vallean—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6011) for the relief of Polina Vignes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6012) for the relief of Joseph Collins, of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6013) for the relief of the estate of Rebecca V. Packer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6014) for the relief of George Neck, sr., of Avoyelles Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6015) for the relief of Jean Baptiste Rabot—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6016) for the relief of Florimand Izard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6017) to correct military record of Eugene Sovine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6018) for relief of Hiram C. Childress, a Mexican war veteran—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 6019) granting a pension to Mrs. Therese W. Hard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6020) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Walker McQueary—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 6021) for the relief of Charles H. Dunning—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6022) to correct the military record of Daniel Curtin, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 6023) to pension Delia R. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6024) to pension Mary E. McCarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 6025) granting a pension to Maria L. Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6026) granting a pension to Mary J. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6027) repealing an act of Congress granting a pension to Magdalena Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 6028) for the relief of John H. Meeker, late first-class pilot, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6029) granting an honorable certificate of discharge to Philip Ruths, alias Philip Kautz, deceased, late private in Company G, One hundred and sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6030) for the relief of Eliza S. Beard, widow of William Beard, late of Camp Dennison, Hamilton County, Ohio—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama (for Mr. WHEELER of Alabama): A bill (H. R. 6031) granting additional pension to James W. Carmody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS: A bill (H. R. 6032) for the relief of David V. Howell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6033) for the relief of James Bigler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6034) to authorize the payment to retired enlisted men of the United States Army for an allowance for quarters and fuel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6035) for the relief of James J. Cox—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6036) to remove from the military record of Charles L. Robinson the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6037) to relieve George W. Powers of the charge of dishonorable conduct—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa (by request): A bill (H. R. 6038) for the relief of Joseph H. Penny, John W. Penny, Thomas Penny, and Harvey Penny, surviving partners of Penny & Sons—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 6039) granting pension to Thomas J. Shindelbower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6040) for the relief of M. H. Carr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6041) for the relief of James Parker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: A bill (H. R. 6042) to pension Ella S. Mannix—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIEGLER: A bill (H. R. 6043) to increase the pension of John C. Shenermen, Company C, Ninth Regiment, and Company A, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6044) to increase the pension of Charles C. Buntz, of Company C, Two hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6045) to grant a pension to Rosanna Wavell, widow of Henry Wavell, of Company M, Third Regiment United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6046) to grant a pension to Margaret E. Miller, daughter of Catharine E. Miller, the mother of Charles B. Miller, musician, Third United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 6047) for the relief of William G. Mayer—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of the Union Veteran Legion, Connelville, Pa., for the passage of the per diem pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois: Petition of post-office clerks in the Sixth Congressional district of Illinois, asking that the pay of post-office clerks be readjusted—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of druggists in the city of Chicago, Ill., to repeal

the stamp tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chicago Bar Association, asking for the consolidation of the United States circuit and district courts and increasing the salaries of Federal judges and clerks—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolutions of the First and Second Kentucky Regimental Association, in regard to per diem service pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of post-office clerks of Chester, Pa., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4351—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CONNELL: Petition of clerks in the post-office at Scranton, Pa., asking for the passage of House bill No. 4351, for the classification of clerks in the first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Paper to accompany House bill No. 3761, to correct the military record of John H. Neidigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STANLEY W. DAVENPORT: Petition of clerks in the post-offices at Wilkesbarre and Pittston, Pa., asking for the passage of House bill No. 4351, for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petitions of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, druggists of Minneapolis, and the Kondon Manufacturing Company, asking for the repeal of the stamp tax upon proprietary medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAMBLE: Petition of post-office clerks at Deadwood, S. Dak., in favor of the passage of House bill No. 4351—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, of Charlotte, N. C., favoring the preservation of our treaty rights with the Chinese Empire, the vigorous prosecution of the Philippine war, the construction of an isthmian ship canal, the establishment of a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, and other oriental points, and other measures—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GROUT: Petition of Henry, Johnson & Lord, of Burlington, Vt., asking for the repeal of the stamp tax upon proprietary medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to George S. Hubbard, of Montpelier, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Dr. G. W. Ward, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., favoring the establishment of a veterinary corps in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of druggists of New Market, Va., to modify the existing internal-revenue law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILL: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Marcus L. Pelham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition of post-office clerks at Aurora, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4351, for the reclassification of postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JOY: Paper to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Herman H. Horstkotte—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, resolutions of the Sixth Regiment, U. S. Grant Command, Union Veteran Union, Department of Missouri, in opposition to House bill No. 3988, relating to appointments in the Weather Bureau—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. KITCHIN: Petition of fourth-class postmasters in Stokes County, N. C., urging the passage of House bill No. 4931, for increase of compensation, etc.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LACEY: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Amanda Miner, widow of Henry A. Miner, of Company B, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANE: Petition of post-office clerks of Iowa City, Iowa, for the passage of House bill No. 4351—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petitions of Henry A. McDonald, J. P. Putman, and others, in the State of Maine, in favor of the passage of House bill No. 4351—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of E. P. Spofford, E. R. Conners, S. B. Thurlow, C. H. Scott, W. O. Emery, A. I. Brown, W. E. Closson, J. & E. A. Wyman, J. A. Ward, W. F. Cummings, D. J. Sawyer, Welsh Brothers, Robert Corbett, Frank McGuire, George Gardner, J. M. Spear & Son, and numerous others, in the State of Maine, for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Maine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McCALL: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Andrew L. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



By Mr. McCLELLAN: Petition of Thomas J. Keenan and Caswell A. Mayo, of New York City, relating to the stamp tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARSH: Petition of K. S. Holt and Charles H. Holt, of Quincy, Ill., relating to the stamp tax on medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of post-office clerks of Monmouth, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4351—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MERCER: Petition of members of the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association, protesting against the passage of Senate bill 34, known as the anti-vivisection bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of druggists, urging the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Henry L. McCalla—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Jeremiah Wilkie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting William P. Lifford a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Thomas Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Hiram P. Pauley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Benjamin F. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry Charles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Adam J. Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Thomas J. Kimbrel—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Barton Acuff—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Leander Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Hiram E. Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Absalom Grubb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James L. East—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill correcting the record of William R. Davidson, or Harmon Davidson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the restoration of Henry King to the muster rolls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the removal of the charge of desertion against Leven Sullivan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers of John S. Dukate, to accompany House bill No. 3214, for his relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill No. 2786, for the relief of William Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4263, for the relief of Cook Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4674, for the relief of William Connell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill No. 3217, for the relief of John W. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill No. 4436, for the relief of Martin V. B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill No. 4079, for the relief of Mahala Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill No. 4083, for the relief of Nute Clemut—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4981, for the relief of Barton P. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4096, granting a pension to Milton Roseberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4092, granting a pension to Margaret J. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4090, granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4087, to correct the record of Cornelius Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4085, for the relief of Edward Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4983, for the relief of A. Braham Hawkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2781, to remove the charge of desertion against John Bass—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Frank B. Gillespie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of the heirs of Jesse Morrison, deceased, late of Washington County, Md., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Jeremiah Kanode, of Frederick County, Md., asking reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of John Mentzer, of Frederick County, Md., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of William S. Elgin, deceased, late of Washington County, Md., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Elizabeth Morris, of Washington County, Md., asking reference of her war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Lorenzo Thomas, to accompany House bill for his relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Franklin Buchanan Sullivan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Thomas P. Morgan, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: Affidavit to accompany bill for the relief of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Miss Lucy Bowen, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 1092, to set apart a portion of the Arlington estate for experimental agricultural purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: Petition of J. J. Pike & Co., of Chelsea, Mass., relating to the stamp tax on medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of post-office clerks of Revere Station, Boston, Mass., for the passage of House bill No. 4351, for the classification of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Eugene Sorine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of railway postal clerks of the Third Congressional district of Connecticut, urging the passage of the bill relative to the railway mail service and the clerks therein—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John H. Meeker, late pilot, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Eliza S. Beard, widow of William Beard, late of Hamilton County, Ohio—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Philip Ruths, alias Philip Kautz, deceased, late private in Company M, One hundred and sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 3950, for the relief of Eliza C. Armin, widow of Frank Armin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. G. Mayer—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Testimony in support of bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Miles F. Durkee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2430, for the removal of the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob L. Hanger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper in support of House bill No. 4118, allowing an increase of pension to Enos H. Kirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: Resolutions of the Massachusetts Dental Society, asking for dental surgeons in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of clerks in the post-office of Jamaica Plain, Mass., for the classification of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Petition of Dr. J. H. Burton and other dentists of the Third Congressional district of North Carolina, for dental surgeons in the Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Petitions, etc., against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts as a

Representative from Utah were laid on the Clerk's desk, and severally referred to the Special Committee on the B. H. Roberts Case, as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of Rev. C. Edgar Parker and other citizens of Millsboro, Pa.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Petition of D. Harbison and others of Catasauqua, Pa.; Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Allentown, Pa.; Young Men's Christian Association, James Robinson, and others, of Reading, Pa.

By Mr. MERCER: Petition of voters of the Second Congressional district of Nebraska.

By Mr. MESICK: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Carson City, Mich.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of W. G. Law and others, of the State of Indiana.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Petitions of Charlton B. Bolles, of Rockport, Mass.; C. Julian Tuthill, of Georgetown, Mass., and others.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Thomas A. Johnston, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hagerstown, Md.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition of Presbyterian Church of Hansen, Nebr.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 11, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. CULLOM, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will stand approved, without objection.

### ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REPORT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 8th instant, a copy of a letter from Admiral Dewey, dated March 31, 1898, relative to the reducing of the defenses of Manila; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

### PROPOSED INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States by Mr. W. P. Sloan, of Cincinnati, Ohio, suggesting that commerce between the United States and South America be promoted without entering upon the construction of the proposed intercontinental railway; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying for the Government ownership of railways; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the State Grange of Illinois, remonstrating against the adulteration of food products; which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying for the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying for the establishment of postal savings banks throughout the country; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the State Grange of Illinois, remonstrating against the retirement of the greenback and against the enactment of legislation obstructing its continued circulation; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a parcels-post system throughout the country; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River, the Great Lakes, and the seaboard of the Atlantic Ocean; which was referred to the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.

He also presented a memorial of the State Grange of Illinois, remonstrating against the free disposition of seed by the Agricultural Department; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying for the extension of the free rural mail delivery system to the farmers of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the State Grange of Illinois, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

He also presented a memorial of the State Grange of Illinois, remonstrating against combinations or corporations known as "trusts;" which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented the petition of Maj. John W. Blake, of Dalton, Ga., praying that he be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented the petition of T. H. Tate and 4 other citizens of Greensboro, N. C., and the petition of J. Fisher Corell and 6 other citizens of Charlotte, N. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McBRIDE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Montavilla, Oreg., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of 67 citizens of Jackson, Mo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAY. I present a resolution adopted by the general assembly of the State of Georgia, favoring the enactment of legislation to enable C. P. Goodyear to continue his work upon the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga., by the use of dynamite and auxiliary methods. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the legislature of my State, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

#### A RESOLUTION.

Whereas the general assembly of the State of Georgia of 1893 by joint resolution urged that the Senators and Representatives from Georgia in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge upon Congress the passage of legislation which would enable C. P. Goodyear to continue his work upon the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga., by the use of dynamite and auxiliary methods; and

Whereas such legislation was procured from Congress and C. P. Goodyear has patriotically continued this great public work at great sacrifice to himself and has procured a channel through the ocean bar of Brunswick, Ga., over 25 feet in depth and over 150 feet in width, and 24 feet in depth over 250 feet in width at the narrowest point in said channel to the ocean, as contrasted with 18 feet at the period when he commenced work upon the said bar, a gain in depth of 7 feet and over in a new and independent channel to the sea, far less difficult of navigation than the old channel, and through which the largest vessels now constructed can pass with ease, such channel width being in excess of the contract of C. P. Goodyear with the Government, of both the 24 and 25 foot depth, of 50 feet in the narrowest point of said channel; and

Whereas the results have fully justified the general assembly of 1893 in its action, and it is understood that after entire payment of the contract price with the Government to C. P. Goodyear he will be largely indebted on account of said enterprise, and is willing to procure a channel of 25 feet in depth across said bar, and that he can maintain said depths at a reasonable compensation per year for a period of ten years or longer; and

Whereas the statistics of the port of Brunswick, compiled by its board of trade, show that, due to this great work, the business of the port of Brunswick has increased 400 per cent in the past five years, the largest increase in any port in the United States, to the great benefit of Georgia and the entire country:

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Georgia (the senate concurring). That the Senators and Representatives from Georgia in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the passage of such legislation, the appropriation under Mr. Goodyear's methods being, with the exception of a compensation for an excess of widths described, purely conditional upon such procurement and maintenance and at less cost than such work has ever been done in the history of harbor deepening in this and other countries.

JOHN D. LITTLE,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET,  
Clerk House of Representatives.  
WILLIAM A. DODSON,  
President of Senate.  
CHARLES S. NORTEN,  
Secretary of Senate.

Approved 19th December, 1899.

A. D. CANDLER, Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Philip Cook, secretary of state of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the foregoing three pages of written matter contain a true and correct copy of "A resolution memorializing Congress relative to harbor improvements at Brunswick, Ga.," approved December 19, 1899, and now of file and of record in this department.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1899, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

[SEAL]

PHILIP COOK,  
Secretary of State.